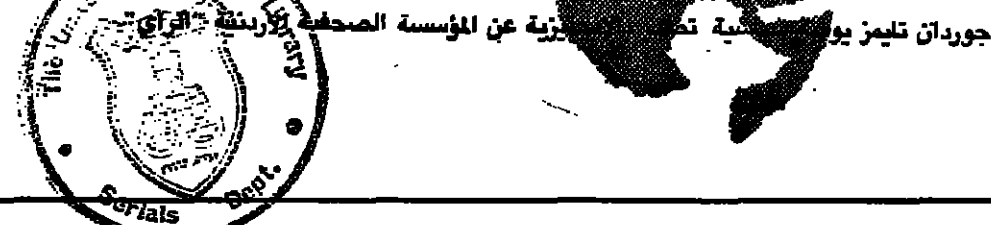


## TASS lauds PLO's 'heroic deed'

MOSCOW (A.P.) — The official Soviet news agency TASS noted the beginning of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) withdrawal from west Beirut Saturday and said "the Palestinians have accomplished a heroic deed." TASS said that Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's claims that the PLO had suffered a political and military defeat was "nothing other than an endeavour by the Israeli leadership to indulge in wishful thinking... never before in the period of Arab-Israeli wars did the Zionist aggressors sustain such telling blows and such heavy losses from the heroic Palestinian fighters as this time." Radio Moscow said the PLO took the decision to leave west Beirut on purely humanitarian grounds to save the lives of thousands of the city's inhabitants. The safety of the PLO units during their evacuation is being assured by Lebanese army units and 350 French servicemen who have arrived to take part in the disengagement force.

# Jordan Times

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## Palestinians detain Israeli driver

TEL AVIV (R) — Palestinian forces are holding an Israeli who was captured when he drove two foreign journalists into west Beirut Saturday, Israel Television reported. The television report said the driver entered west Beirut with the journalists by mistake. After being questioned by commandos the journalists were released but the Palestinians were still holding the Israeli driver, the report added. The television report did not identify the journalists. It was not immediately clear what steps Israel was taking to get back the Israeli driver.

## 'No-one has won in Lebanon war'

NEW YORK (R) — The head of the American-Arab Relations Committee, Dr. M.T. Mehdi, said there were no winners in Israel's invasion of Lebanon and called for renewed efforts to find a permanent solution to the Palestinian problem. "Contrary to Palestinian claims, we believe the PLO lost militarily in Beirut. In a war everyone is a loser and the Israelis lost also politically," Dr. Mehdi said in a statement issued here. "This is a shameful day as the exiled Palestinians are being dispersed to new exiles. Their departure to new lands will not solve the problem: it will only aggravate the situation," he said. "We have to think afresh in terms of permanent solutions rather than haphazard temporary arrangements. The solution has to take the Palestinians to Palestine and nowhere else."

## Sudan to receive 1,000 Palestinians

CAIRO (R) — Sudan will receive 1,000 Palestinian fighters and their families being evacuated from Lebanon, the Egyptian Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported Saturday. Reporting from Khartoum, MENA said President Jaafar Numeiri had received a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) delegation and told them of his government's full support for "the Palestinian revolution." The Egyptian agency said Sudan decided to receive 1,000 fighters instead of a previously specified 600. Palestinian families would follow at a later stage. The fighters will be housed in camps at Shendi, 300 kilometres north of the capital, MENA added.

## Space conference condemns aggression on Lebanon

VIENNA (R) — A United Nations conference on outer space Saturday passed an Arab amendment to its final report, denouncing the use of surveillance satellites against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. The amendment, which did not name Israel, said "many delegates denounce the wrongful use of space techniques, such as surveillance satellites, in cases of military conflict and condemn the aggression committed against Lebanon." It was proposed by Algeria and supported by Lebanon, Syria, Libya, Tunisia, Sudan, Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. The amendment also denounced "the barbarous massacres committed against the Palestinian and Lebanese civilian populations." The second U.N. conference on the exploration and peaceful use of outer space (Unispac-82) was due to end Saturday.

## Gulf Arabs to aid MEA, Beirut airport

RIYADH (R) — Gulf Arab countries were reported Saturday to have offered financial aid to help Lebanon repair war damages inflicted on Beirut International Airport and the fleet of the Lebanese Middle East Airlines (MEA). The Saudi afternoon newspaper Al-Jazeera quoted an official source as saying a number of Arab countries were participating in the aid package. The source declined however to identify the countries involved or give an estimate of the cost. Several of MEA's passenger planes were destroyed or badly damaged during fighting in and around Beirut airport between Israeli forces and Palestinian commandos. Al-Jazeera's report said work on repairing the airport was expected to begin Sunday and that normal air traffic would be resumed in less than two weeks' time.

## Rebels destroy bridge in Kurdistan

LONDON (R) — Guerrillas of the Iranian left-wing Mujahadeen-e-Khalq organisation said Saturday they had destroyed a heavily-guarded bridge near the Iran-Iraq border in northern Kurdistan. The Paris bureau of the Mujahadeen told Reuters by telephone that the attack on the bridge took place last Thursday.

# Palestinian commandos leave Beirut amid tears, flowers and vows never to surrender



A Palestinian commando, about to board a ship for Beirut to Cyprus as part of Palestinian withdrawal from the Lebanese capital, Saturday bids farewell to his young daughter (A.P. wirephoto)

## Aug. 21 marks 13th year since arson at Al Aqsa

AMMAN (Petra) — Saturday, Aug. 21 marked the 13th sad remembrance of the burning of Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem perpetrated by a Zionist fanatic. On this day Muslims remember the Zionist crime of placing a bag laden with explosives inside the holy shrine which went off causing a fire that severely damaged the mosque and part of its building. The Israeli authorities, blaming the ugly crime on Australian Zionist Michael Rohan whom they described as "mentally unstable", at the time tried to block the fire extinguishers from putting out the fire but the local residents brought in water from their homes and were finally able to extinguish the fire. The Zionist crime was considered another link in a long series of practices to demolish holy places and part of their attempts to Judaize Palestinian territory and obliterate its Arab and Muslim cultural heritage.

## Iraq threatens to destroy Kharg Island oil terminal

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Saturday it would destroy the Iranian oil terminal on Kharg Island in the Gulf if Iran continued to shell Iraqi towns and refused to make peace.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the destruction of Iran's main oil outlet for oil exports was the second stage of an Iraqi warning to Iran.

The first stage of the threatened action was to cordon off the island and bomb any foreign ship that tried to dock there.

INA said the Iraqi air force bombed the island last Sunday and its planes had photographed the damage.

Kharg Island lies within a military exclusion zone declared by Iraq earlier this week.

Baghdad says any foreign ship that enters the area does so at its own risk.

Oil storage tanks at Kharg Island were on fire after an Iraqi air

raid on Wednesday, according to a ship's captain who saw the raid. Capt. Olof Naess of the 109,981-ton Bergen-registered tanker Hadrain told Reuters by radio link with Bahrain Saturday that he saw flames leap into the night sky and that smoke hung over oil tanks after the evening raid.

Officials on shore said a number of tanks were hit, he added.

An Iraqi military spokesman said on Wednesday that Iraqi forces shelled the terminal but the Iranian Oil Ministry in Tehran denied that Kharg had been attacked.

Capt. Naess, speaking from his ship steaming south 40 miles off the Saudi Arabian port of Ras Tanurah, said his vessel was loading at Sea Island terminal, about two miles from Kharg, at the time.

Loading at Sea Island stopped during the raid but resumed later, he said.

## Victoria returns to normal

NAIROBI (R) — Life has returned to normal on the Seychelles Islands where units of the army mutinied for 36 hours earlier this week, journalists of the Seychelles News Agency said Saturday.

The journalists were speaking in Victoria, the islands' capital, by telephone to Reuters in Nairobi.

They said a curfew imposed after the mutiny had been lifted and international flights into

Mahe, the main island of the Indian Ocean archipelago, had resumed.

According to the newsmen, only one or two of the mutineers were still at large.

The official death toll during the mutiny, which began when rebels took over the radio station and held hostages, is seven killed, including two civilians.

## Kenya disbands air force

NAIROBI (R) — President Daniel arap Moi Saturday formally disbanded the Kenyan air force, most of whose personnel have been in custody since they launched an abortive coup against Kenya's pro-western government on Aug. 1.

An announcement from the president's office said the air force was being disbanded because of its rebellion and that a new Kenyan air force would be formed under the command of Maj-Gen. M. Mohammad.

Gen. Mohammad, believed to

be from Kenya's ethnic Somali minority, played a key role at the head of loyalist troops who crushed the Aug. 1 rebellion.

Informed sources said he personally led the forces which recaptured the Voice of Kenya radio station, from where the rebels broadcast statements announcing President Moi's downfall.

Up to 2,000 air force men were being held pending court martial, the sources said. The force is believed to have had about 2,500 men before the rebellion.

## Sharon warns Damascus

BEIRUT (A.P.) — After watching the first batch of Palestinian commandos withdraw from Beirut Saturday, Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon subtly warned Syria that Israeli guns are within range of shelling the Syrian capital, Damascus.

This was the second time in a week that the defence minister has hinted that the Israelis may turn their Lebanese invasion into an assault on the Syrians, who have some 30,000 troops in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate. "Syrians have a problem...Damascus, all of Damascus, is in range of our artillery," Mr. Sharon said, referring to Israel's positions in the eastern Bekaa Valley of Lebanon, where it battled the Syrians in the early days of the war.

In occupied Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir sounded a similar line, saying Israel's proximity to Damascus should be an incentive to the Syrians to leave Lebanon as demanded by Israel. "If the Syrians want Israel to withdraw from positions 25 kilometres from its capital, Damascus, it should withdraw from Lebanon," he said.

Mr. Sharon warned the Syrians earlier this week that Israel would hit back if Palestinian commandos continued to raid Israeli positions from behind Syrian lines in the Bekaa Valley.

At a news conference Saturday in Beirut, Mr. Sharon stressed that his country wanted the Syrians to leave Lebanon along with the Israelis in a negotiated withdrawal.

Of a war against Syria, Mr. Sharon said, "We don't want it."

Tunisia will be a centre for political activity but not a springboard for military operations by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) after it leaves Beirut, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad M'zali said Saturday.

Tunisia was prepared to receive up to 800 Palestinian fighters and the PLO leadership including Yasser Arafat, he said in an interview with the Tunisian newspaper As Sabah. Mr. M'zali said: "Tunisia will be a centre to con-

cent political activity and for talks but will not be a springboard for military operations."

He said he was convinced that the Palestinians would not interfere in Tunisia's internal affairs, just as Tunisia would not interfere in their affairs or try to influence their decisions.

Tunisia was already prepared to welcome the Palestinians and "all material and security measures have been taken to guarantee a restful stay."

Several thousand Palestinian and Jordanian volunteers also left for Lebanon, according to the officials, who said they had no information yet on whether the volunteers would be among the returning fighters.

The departing fighters raised their arms in victory salutes as they were showered with rice and flowers. In the midst of the chaotic scene, a commando in combat gear stepped down to embrace a little girl wearing a T-shirt with the legend: "I survived operation peace for Galilee"—the Israeli code-name for the June 6 invasion of Lebanon.

As the trucks moved into the rubble-strewn streets, the packed crowds chanted: "We will never surrender" and "The gun will be held high." Banners proclaimed that "All roads lead to Jerusalem."

The complex operation, negotiated by U.S. envoy Philip Habib following a 10-week siege of Beirut by Israeli invasion forces, got under way at dawn with the arrival of 350 paratroops of the French Foreign Legion.

The legionnaires, vanguard of the multi-national force, immediately deployed among the bullet-scarred warehouses and rusting containers of the port, at the northern end of the Green Line dividing the capital.

As the French secured the area, Israeli troops withdrew and units of the Lebanese army moved in.

A few kilometres away, about 400 Palestinian commandos boarded trucks to begin the withdrawal that marks the end of an era for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Ironically, their journey began at a sports stadium where many military rallies have been staged since the Palestinians turned Lebanon into the bastion of their struggle against Israel 13 years ago.

All around, the burned-out shells of tall buildings testified to the ferocity of the Israeli bombardments that have assailed the PLO and its Syrian allies in the city.

One bomb disposal expert was killed outright as he walked towards the device to try to defuse it.

## BEIRUT (Agencies) — Beirut resounded to the roar of thousands of guns Saturday as the besieged west side of the city bade farewell to Palestinian fighters with tears, flowers and cries of anti-Israeli defiance.

The traditional tribute of firing rifles into the air reached a crescendo as the first commandos sailed to Cyprus on the initial stage of their evacuation to Jordan and Iraq.

Over the next two weeks an estimated 15,000 Palestinian commandos and Syrian troops are due to be dispersed among eight Arab countries under the supervision of a neutral force drawn from four nations.

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At the port, Israeli soldiers in nearby buildings watched as the Palestinians walked up the ramp of the Cyprus-registered ferry Sol Georgios still carrying their personal weapons.

A PLO officer said the biggest group leaving Saturday comprised regular soldiers of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) Badr Brigade based in Jordan, who had been drafted into Lebanon at the start of the invasion. They were returning to Amman.

The others were members of the pro-Iraqi Arab Liberation Front (ALF), many of whom have been here since 1969. They were going to Baghdad, he said.

There was a constant rattle of celebratory gunfire in the distance and several bullets came too close for the comfort of some journalists, but the ship left without incident.

The Palestinians' Lebanese leftist allies, militiamen of the Nasrerie Murabitoun, lined the sand dunes firing wildly into the air as the trucks moved towards the port.

The Shi'ite Muslim paramilitary organisation Amal also sent contingents to say farewell.

'Revolution will never end'

Salah Khalaf, a member of the PLO's policy-making central committee, said Friday night that the organisation would set up its headquarters in Damascus.

In a speech reported by the Palestine news agency Wafa, he said:

"Your brethren departing from here will fight from every position in which they find themselves...be assured that they are only moving from one fighting position to another, for this revolution will never end."

During coming weeks the legionnaires are to be reinforced by more French troops as well as 800 American Marines and 350 Italians. The Americans are to take over the port and the French will redeploy along the Green Line, with the Italians at the international airport in the southern suburbs.

At the same time, Lebanese soldiers will move into west Beirut to supervise completion of the Palestinian and Syrian withdrawal.

As the evacuation got off to a smooth start, Lebanese politicians continued negotiations in an effort to avert a crisis over the election of a new president.

The 92-member parliament was to have met last week to choose a successor to President Elias Sarkis, whose six-year term of office expires on Sept. 23.

But the session was postponed until Monday after Muslim and leftist leaders voiced strong opposition to the only candidate to declare himself so far—Bashir Gemayel, commander of Lebanon's powerful rightist militia.

French troops in position; PLO pullout schedule, page 8

## Palestinian units expected to arrive in Jordan today

AMMAN (R) — The first batch of Palestinian commandos to arrive in Jordan will be flown from Cyprus to a military base in Jordan on Sunday, Jordanian officials said Saturday.

They did not name the base, but suggested it could be in Mafrqa, 70 kilometres north of Amman.

The officials gave no reason for the change in plans. Previous reports said Jordan would prefer the commandos to come by land.

They did not say how many Palestinian fighters would be arriving, but Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials here

said only members of the Jordan-based Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) would come to Jordan.

In the early days of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, a regiment of the PLA—believed to number between 600 and 1,000 men—moved to Lebanon to take part in the fighting.

Several thousand Palestinian and Jordanian volunteers also left for Lebanon, according to the officials, who said they had no information yet on whether the volunteers would be among the returning fighters.

'No PLO military activity in Tunis'

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The Shi'ite Muslim paramilitary organisation Amal also sent contingents to say farewell.

## Cyprus ready for PLO transit

NICOSIA (Agencies) — About 400 Palestinians, the first group to evacuate Beirut, will arrive here Sunday morning and be flown direct to their destinations, the Cyprus Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

Officials would give no details of the arrangements being made or the final destinations of the Palestinians.

But a spokesman for the shipping agency from whom the U.S. embassy chartered the ship Sol Georgios for the evacuation said wounded Palestinians would be among the first batch to arrive and would be treated in local hospitals.

Those fit enough would be flown direct to Iraq and Jordan.

The agency was sending two more vessels to Lebanon in the next few days. The Sol Phyrne would pick up 1,000 Palestinians Sunday and take them directly to Tunisia.

Reporters were to be allowed to take pictures, but not to talk to the commandos. Larnaca port officials said.

The subdued early morning reception underscored the delicacy of the transfer operation. "We are in a very difficult position here," said one official.

Cyprus, the self-styled gateway to the Middle East, has for years been plagued by violence overflowing from elsewhere in the region.

'Soviets have missile base in Ethiopia'

NIAMEY, Niger (R) — An Eritrean guerrilla leader accused the Soviet Union Saturday of building a missile base and stockpiling weapons in Ethiopia with the aim of further intervention in the region.

The medium range missile base was built earlier this year on Musa Ali mountain, 35 kilometres inland between Djibouti and the Ethiopian Red Sea port of Assab, Taha Nur told Reuters.

"We know they (the Soviets) have built a missile base there," said Mr. Nur, a leader of the Eritrean National Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces (NLF-PLF).

He said the Soviets had brought huge quantities of arms and ammunition to the Ethiopian Red Sea port of Massawa and nearby Dahlak Island in recent months.

"The stockpile is enough to meet the needs of Ethiopia and South Yemen for the next 10 years," Mr. Nur said.

"It means the Soviets are preparing for intervention in the Arabian Peninsula through South Yemen, and in Somalia or the Sudan through Ethiopia," he added.

He said that South Yemenis, Cubans and East Germans were also assisting Ethiopia to crush the NLF-PLF and two other groups fighting for independence for the former Italian colony of Eritrea on the Red Sea. The independence campaign has lasted more than 20 years.

But Vatican sources discounted any significance in the appointments, noting that the move to Brazil for 61-year-old Monsignor Furno was an apparent promotion since that country has the largest number of Catholics in the world.

## Superb leisure in Jordan Garden Motels

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# FEATURES

## Product of history's biggest stream of immigration

By Thomas Sowell

THE PEOPLES of America is one of the great dramas in human history. Over the years, a massive stream of humanity — 45 million people — crossed every ocean and continent to reach the United States. They came speaking every language and representing every nationality, race and religion. Today there are more people of Irish ancestry in the United States than in Ireland, more Jews than in Israel, more blacks than in most African countries. There are more people of Polish ancestry in Detroit than in most of the leading cities in Poland, and more than twice as many people of Italian ancestry in New York as in Venice.

The sheer magnitude of American ethnic communities makes them autonomous cultures with lives of their own — neither copies of some "mainstream" model nor mere overseas branches of some other country's culture.

These communities that make up the mosaic of American society cannot be adequately described as "minorities." There is no "majority." The largest single identifiable ethnic strain is people of British ancestry — who make up just 15 per cent of the American population. They barely outnumber German-Americans (13 per cent) or blacks (11 per cent). Millions of Americans cannot identify themselves at all ethnically, due to intermixtures over the generations.

The setting in which the history of all these peoples unfolded is no less impressive than the numbers and varieties of the peoples themselves. The United States is one of the largest cultural-linguistic units in the history of the world. From San Francisco to Boston is the same distance as from Madrid to Moscow. Yet here there is one language, one set of laws and one economy in an area that, in Europe and elsewhere, is fragmented into a multitude of nations, languages and competing military and political blocs. The size and cohesion of the American society are all the more remarkable because of the diverse origins of the people.

### Diversity

The mixture of unity and diversity runs through American history as through American society today. No ethnic group has been wholly unique, and yet no two are completely alike. Each group has its own geographic distribution pattern, reflecting conditions when they arrived on American soil and the evolution of the industries and regions to which they became attached. Even the ages of American ethnic groups vary widely.

Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans have median ages of less than 20 years, while the average Irish-American or Italian-American is more than 30 years old, and Jewish-Americans are over 40. These age differences

reflect not only current fertility patterns — some groups are composed disproportionately of children — but also historic changes in fertility patterns that have caused the successive generations to be of drastically altered size in some groups.

Incomes, occupations and unemployment rates differ substantially among American ethnic groups, as do rates of crime, fertility and business ownership. The explanation of those differences is complex and in many ways surprising. None of the easy explanations fits all the facts. Colour has obviously played a major role in determining the fate of many Americans, and yet a black ethnic group like the West Indians earns more than a predominantly white ethnic group like the Puerto Ricans, and the Japanese earn more than whites in general. The initial wealth of a group and its time of arrival are obviously important, as many wealthy "old families" show, but the Jews arrived late and penniless in the 19th century and are now more affluent than any other ethnic group.

The incomes, occupations and unemployment rates of American ethnic groups are too different from one another to be described by any generalization. Moreover, it is misleading in the economic area as in other areas to think of them as "minorities" who fall below some "majority," or national average, in socioeconomic terms. A number of ethnic groups exceed the national average in socioeconomic status.

### Family Income Index (U.S. average 100)

Jewish	172
Japanese	132
Polish	115
Chinese	112
Italian	112
German	107
Anglo-Saxon	107
Irish	103
TOTAL U.S.	100
Filipino	99
West Indian	94
Mexican	76
Puerto Rican	63
Black	62
Indian	60

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and National Jewish Population Survey

Many factors are responsible for these economic differences among the various groups. Age is a major factor that is often overlooked. Ethnic groups that differ in average age — by 10 or 20 years in some cases — have vastly different percentages of their population in the older age brackets, where people in professional and other high-income occupations are concentrated. For example, about 20 per cent of American Indians are age 45 or older, while twice that percentage of Polish-Americans are that old.

Higher income occupations typically require either long periods of education or long years of

experience, or both, so it is not surprising that older ethnic groups earn more than younger ethnic groups. What is misleading is when these gross differences are regarded as showing either the extent of employer discrimination or of ethnic "ability." Comparisons of the earnings of 30-year-old males show a narrower spread among ethnic groups, and when the comparison is between 30-year-old males with the same education, the differences become even smaller.

In a country as vast as the United States, with very different economic conditions in different regions, the average income of an ethnic group depends to some extent on how the group is distributed among the regions. Differences between members of the same ethnic group located in different places are often greater than the difference between the national average income and the average income of the group as a whole.

### Discrimination

Discrimination has obviously influenced the incomes of American ethnic groups. All have been discriminated against to one degree or another. Yet some of the most successful — such as the Orientals — have experienced worse discrimination than most, and the extraordinary success of the Jews has been achieved in the face of centuries of anti-Semitism. The moral offensiveness of discrimination has attracted much attention, but whether its cause and effect role is equally important is another question. There are also difficulties in distinguishing current employer discrimination from past discrimination in schooling, whose effects may be present years later.

Education is an obvious influence on income. For every ethnic group, finishing college means an income above the national average. In recent years, even long-standing black-white income differences have been eliminated among college-educated young people with similar family characteristics. The amount of education varies greatly from one ethnic group to another and variations in educational quality add to these differences. Those groups with the largest quantity of education — Jews and Orientals — also tend to be educated in higher quality institutions and in the more demanding and higher paid fields, such as the natural sciences, medicine and law.

The diversity of American ethnic groups in economic terms is equally apparent in such social characteristics as fertility, longevity, unemployment, crime and intelligence.

As in the general society, fertility tends to be greatest where people are poorest: "the rich get richer, and the poor have children." In general, those ethnic groups with the lowest incomes — blacks, Puerto Ricans, American Indians and Mexican-Americans

have the highest fertility rates, while Jews and Orientals have too few children to reproduce themselves. Another striking pattern is that the more successful members of low-income groups have even fewer children than equally successful members of the general population. That is, high-income blacks, Indians and Hispanics have unusually low fertility rates. For example, Mexican-American women who have completed secondary school have fewer children than any other women with the same education, even though Mexican-Americans as a group have the highest fertility rate of any American ethnic group. The causes of this phenomenon are not nearly as clear as the effects of it.

When those individuals who have struggled upward from poverty to affluence die off without fully reproducing themselves, it means that much of their struggle has to be repeated from scratch in the next generation because they leave few descendants to start off with the advantages made possible by their success. In other words, a part of the "human capital" accumulated by low-income ethnic groups perishes with each generation, making the group's upward mobility more difficult for lack of the money, experience, personal contacts and other advantages that their more successful members could pass on to their offspring.

High fertility directly lowers the standard of living of a group by spreading a given income more thinly among family members. Mexican-Americans average lower incomes per capita than blacks, even though blacks earn less, because Mexican-American families are larger. This contributes to the Mexican-Americans' poorer housing and "lesser education than blacks" — and, of course, much less than the general U.S. population. High fertility is also correlated with lower scores on mental tests by the children, who must receive smaller shares of parental time. Half of all black males who failed the army mental tests came from families of six or more children. Whatever the cultural bias of the mental test, such bias would apply equally to blacks from small families, so the difference in failure rates is significant. Fertility rates in general have changed drastically over the years, and the relative positions of various ethnic groups have been reshuffled as well.

### Crime

Rates of unemployment, crime and fertility are all strongly influenced by age. Unemployment varies so much by age that, despite a generally higher unemployment rate among blacks than among whites, whites under 20 have consistently had higher unemployment rates than blacks in the prime 25 to 45-year-old bracket. Similarly, most violent crime is committed by males under 25, so that groups with a high proportion

of their members in the crime-prone age brackets tend to have high crime rates for this reason, even aside from other factors that may be at work. The magnitude of this effect may be suggested by the fact that, although black crime rates are several times those of whites, the black and white crime rates become very similar when people of the same age and socioeconomic condition are compared.

Social attitudes about race and ethnicity have changed considerably over time, especially in the Post-World War II era. Jews, who had been excluded from many top university faculties, came ultimately to be over-represented on such faculties. Professional sports that had once excluded blacks came to be dominated by black athletes. Anti-Oriental laws, which had flourished for decades in California, were repealed in popular referenda. Inter-marriage rates among people of Irish, German and Polish ancestry exceeded 50 per cent of all their marriages, with Italian inter-marriage rates falling just below 50 per cent and Japanese-Americans not far behind. Attitude surveys and election results show similar patterns of growing mutual acceptance.

### Intolerance

The road toward pluralism and cosmopolitanism has been long and rocky. The intergroup animosities of the 19th century — among European ethnic groups or between nativists and immigrants of European or Oriental ancestry — frequently erupted in violent confrontations in which the loss of life exceeded anything seen in mid-20th-century versions of "race riots." An anti-immigrant political party called the Know-Nothings achieved a brief but spectacular success in the 1850s, electing six governors and dominating several state legislatures.

Later revivals of the same intolerant spirit culminated in national legislation all but cutting off immigration in the 1920s. The tragic history of slavery, segregation laws and lynchings against blacks is all too familiar. Yet what is peculiar about the United States is not that these intergroup animosities have existed there — as they have existed for thousands of years elsewhere — but that their intensity has lessened and in some respects disappeared.

Ethnic groups themselves have changed in ways that made their acceptance easier. The high rates of crime, disease, dependence on charity and lack of personal hygiene that characterised many 19th-century immigrant groups passed with their acculturation to American norms and with the improvement of cities themselves, as sewer systems replaced backyard outhouses and eventually indoor plumbing brought running water into the tenements by the end of the 19th century (although

bathtubs remained a rare luxury even then). Before that, the smells and diseases of the slums were overpowering realities.

Moderate heat waves were literally fatal in tenements that were far more overcrowded and unsanitary than the slums of today. People who could not read or write in any language, were far more common then. Religious animosities were so fierce as to retard the development of public education, as well as to provide the spark for riots and the fuel for long-smouldering political rivalries. Protestant-Catholic clashes led to 50 deaths in one day in 1871. In earlier times, there were similar antagonisms and violence against Mormons, Quakers and others.

American pluralism was not an ideal with which people started but an accommodation to which they were eventually driven by the destructive toll of mutual intolerance in a country too large and diverse for effective dominance by any one segment of the population. The rich economic opportunities of the country also provided alternative outlets for energies, made fighting over the division of existing material things less important than the expansion of output for all, and rewarded cooperative efforts so well as to make it profitable to overlook many differences.

The many ethnic groups that make up the American people did not arrive at the same time or locate in the same places. Each group typically had its own era during which its immigration to America was concentrated. Irish immigration to the United States peaked about 1850, while Jewish immigration peaked half a century later, and Mexican-American immigration peaked half a century after that. Geographic distribution has been equally diverse. Midwest, Orientals along the West Coast, Cuban refugees in Florida, Mexican-Americans in the Southwest, and the Scotch-Irish along the Appalachian region from western Pennsylvania down through the Carolinas. Those groups that arrived virtually penniless from Europe — the Irish, the Italians and the Jews — settled right in the northeast ports where they arrived. Blacks were concentrated in the South.

Since each of these regions has its own characteristic economic activities, the fate of each of these groups became intertwined with fate of wheat farming or steel production, railroading, cotton manufacturing, etc. Because economic conditions in the country as a whole were different in different areas, each group faced a different set of opportunities and constraints upon arrival. The subsequent economic history of each group reflected the influence of time and place, as well as the cultural heritage that it brought to America.

Present-day differences are still heavily influenced by location. The average family income of

blacks in New York State is more than double that of blacks in Mississippi. Mexican-Americans in the Detroit metropolitan area earn more than twice as much as Mexican-Americans in the metropolitan areas of Laredo or Brownsville in Texas. American Indians in Chicago, Detroit or New York City make more than double the income of Indians on reservations. These differences within the same ethnic group are greater than the differences between any ethnic group and the larger society. Location matters.

### Geographic distribution

The geographic distribution of ethnic groups affects not only their incomes but also their lifestyles. In general, American Indians in the rural Midwest average about two children more per family than American Indians in the urban Northeast. Blacks outside the South have consistently had smaller families than blacks living in the South. Even within a given city, a given ethnic group has widely varying patterns of income, crime, broken homes, etc., by neighbourhood — whether the ethnic group is Jewish, Italian, Mexican, etc., in origin.

There are many historic reasons for differences in the geographic distribution patterns of American ethnic groups, and for their arrival at one period of history rather than another. The change from wind-driven ships to steam-powered ships caused a drastic change in the origins of immigrants to America. In the era of wind-driven ships, European immigrants came almost exclusively from northern and western Europe. With the advent of steam-powered ships, suddenly immigration was overwhelmingly from southern and eastern Europe — people with greater cultural and religious differences from the U.S. population, at a time when religious differences were of major social and political importance.

In the era of wind-driven ships, an ocean voyage on a passenger vessel was beyond the financial means of most immigrants. They could reach America only in the hold of a cargo vessel returning from its deliveries in Europe. This meant that mass immigration was possible only from areas with large-scale trade with the United States — northern and western Europe, but not eastern or southern Europe.

American shipments to Europe were usually bulky agricultural cargoes and their imports were much smaller sized European manufactured goods, so that there was excess space on the return voyage. This space was where the immigrants were packed in, in makeshift quarters without adequate ventilation, toilet facilities, or enough food or water, in either quantity or quality. The voyage was long — and unpredictable. Depending upon the winds, it might take from one to three months. The longer the voyage

took, the weaker the people became from inadequate food and water and the more susceptible they became to diseases that could spread quickly in the crowded hold of a cargo ship.

The routes travelled by cargo ships depended upon the pattern of trade. This meant that the immigrants did not select their destinations but landed wherever the ship was going. For example, the Irish came to America in vessels that carried lumber from the northeastern United States, so that is where they landed when the ships returned. Many Germans took cargo vessels that carried cotton to Le Havre and returned to New Orleans — where Mississippi riverboats returning carried the Germans through the upper Mississippi Valley to settle in such places as Cincinnati, St. Louis and Milwaukee. The American beer industry was created by the Germans in the latter two cities.

The economic conditions that happened to exist in the region of settlement were particularly important for those groups too poor to relocate.

For example, the Irish who landed in Boston found a city with very little industry or other opportunities for working-class groups avoided Boston for that reason, but this was where many of the Irish found themselves in the middle of the 19th century, and they suffered the economic consequences for years to come. The very large numbers of the Irish who arrived in a few northeastern cities (notably New York and Boston) within a very few years (the 1840s and 1850s), and most of them crowded into a single occupation (unskilled labour), created special problems of absorption into the economy and society. As canal and railroad building proceeded in the Northeast, poverty-stricken Irishmen took on the hard and dangerous jobs involved. Many settled in the cities and towns and railroads. Their present-day geographic distribution continues to reflect these early settlement patterns.

The change from wind-driven ships to steamships drastically altered the pattern of American immigration. The time of the voyage shrank from a variable 30 to 90 days to a dependable 10 days, and it now became economically feasible for working-class people to travel on ships specialising in passengers rather than cargo. No longer were immigration patterns tied to trade patterns. These developments changed both the size of the immigration and its origins. The number of immigrants rose from five million in the pre-civil War era to 10 million in the next 30 years, and to 15 million in the next 15 years. The change in countries of origin was equally dramatic: 87 per cent of the immigrants were from Northern and Western Europe in 1882, but 25 years later 81 per cent were

Continued on page 3

## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

#### MAIN CHANNEL

16:30	Korans
16:50	Cartoons
17:15	Children's Programme
17:40	Animals World
18:00	Local Programme
18:30	Programme Review
19:10	Sports
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Ambic Series
21:30	Documentary
22:00	Arabic Series
22:30	News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme
18:30	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:30	News in Arabic
21:30	Foams
22:00	Nanny
22:30	News in English
22:45	The Shillingbury Tales

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9500 KHz, SW

07:10	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:30	Morning Show
12:00	News Summary
12:30	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:30	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Science Report
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:30	Instrumentals, Old Favourites
17:00	Listeners' Choice
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Jazz Hour
19:00	News Summary
19:30	Evening Show
20:30	News Summary
21:30	Evening Show
22:30	News Headlines

### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 A Word of Wind

### and Brass 06:45 Financial Review 06:55

Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox 07:30 On Wings of Song 07:45 Letter from America 08:00 Newsday 08:30 Jazz for the Ailing 09:00 World News 09:09 News about Black 09:30 From Our Own Correspondent 09:35 Search and Company 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure's Yours 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 Report and Review 11:45 Harmony 12:30 Religious Service 13:00 World News 13:09 News about Britain 13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Play of the Week 13:45 Play of the Week 14:30 Command Performance 15:00 World News 15:09 Commentary 15:15 Good Books 15:30 Short Story 15:45 The Tony Martin Request Show 16:30 Stephen and Son 17:00 Radio Newsday 17:15 From the Promenade Concerts 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 From Our Own Correspondent 18:30 Financial Review 18:45 Letter from America 19:00 World News 19:09 News about Britain 19:40 Reflections 19:45 Sportsday 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsday 20:30 25 Years of Rock 21:15 The Hobbit 21:30 Human Potential 22:00 World News 22:09 Commentary 22:15 Letterbox 22:30 Sunday Half-Hour 22:45 From Israel 22:15 The Pleasure's Yours 23:00 World News 00:09 Science in Action 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sportsday 01:00 World News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Letter from America 01:30 Diversions

### VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and Topical Reports 17:15 New Horizons 17:30 Issues in the News 16:00 Special English News 18:10 Words and their Stories 18:15 Special English Feature: People in America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News and New Products (USA) 19:15 Critics Choice 19:30 Studio One 20:00 Special English: News/Worlds and their stories, feature "People in America" 20:30 Music USA (Standards) 21:00 News and Topical Reports 21:15 News 21:30 Issues in the News 22:00 Special English: News/Worlds and their stories 22:15 The Concert Hall 23:00 News and New Products USA 23:15 Critics Choice 23:30 Studio One

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### EXHIBITION

\* Of photographs covering 30 years of King Hussein's visits to the U.S., at the American Centre.

### CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre	tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	24203
Spanish Cultural Centre	44009
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
Hays Arts Centre	65195
Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84555

### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qaf'a (Chalced Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweidh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

### Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to

150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

### SERVICE CLUBS

Lease Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lease Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Luweidh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Husein, 66428.  
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox): Abadi, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Jabal Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 71751.  
Assyrian Interdenominational Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shuaimi, 63249.

### PRAYER TIMES

06:36	Fajr
07:03	(Sunrise) Shuruq
11:39	Dhuhr
15:17	'Asr
18:12	Maghrib
19:38	'Isha

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

05:40	Dar-es-Salam (BA)
19:00	Kuwait (KU)
19:05	Kuwait (SR)
19:15	Dhahran (RJ)
19:30	Jeddah (RJ)
19:40	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
19:50	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
20:10	Cairo (RJ)
20:20	Baghdad (RJ)
21:00	Baghdad (RJ)
21:15	Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
21:15	Cairo (EA)
01:15	Cairo (EA)

#### DEPARTURES

05:40	Cairo (RJ)
05:15	Dammam, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00	Agaba (RJ)
07:00	London (BA)
07:00	Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
09:00	Cairo (EA)
10:30	Rome (RJ)
11:15	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:15	Athens (RJ)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
12:30	Istanbul, Doha (RJ)
12:30	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
14:00	Agaba (RJ)
14:30	Kuwait (KAC)
17:20	Jeddah (SV)
18:30	Baghdad (RJ)

18:45	Beirut, Larnaca (RJ)
19:00	Kuwait (RJ)
19:05	Kuwait (SR)
19:15	Dhahran (RJ)
19:30	Jeddah (RJ)
19:40	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
19:50	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
20:10	Cairo (RJ)
20:20	Baghdad (RJ)
21:00	Baghdad (RJ)
21:15	Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
21:15	Cairo (EA)
01:15	Cairo (EA)

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds	
Belgian franc	75.4/ 75.9
Dutch guilder	131.5/ 132.3
Egyptian pound	35.4/ 35.9
French franc	51.9/ 52.2
Irish pound	60.0/ 61.2
Italian lire (for 100)	25.6/ 25.8
Japanese yen (for 100)	139/ 139.8
Kuwaiti dinar	1226.3/ 1230.3



## Jerusalem declared a city in danger

By A.B. Kassay  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The World Conference on Cultural Affairs which took place in Mexico between July 26 and Aug. 6, 1982 was characterized by friction between the rich, industrially developed and the poorer nations, with some from the former camp vassalizing between the two positions. The conference ended by adopting one of the most controversial motions, presented by Jordan, recommending to the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) that Jerusalem be placed on the World Heritage Committee's list of endangered cities.

Jordan's delegate, Ministry of Culture and Youth's Cultural Adviser Suleiman Mousa told the Jordan Times that there were two main currents in the conference: The first, represented by the countries of Western Europe, the United States and Canada, wanted to limit discussions to matters pertaining to cultural policies, while the second, the Eastern bloc and the Third World, were in favour of discussing more controversial issues.

One of the most controversial speeches was delivered by the French minister of culture who accused the United States of exploiting the world not only through its powerful economy but also through its highly developed cinema and television industries and through American press agencies.

In this the French minister was supported by Greek Culture Minister Melina Mercouri who also called for resisting the encroachment of American Culture at the expense of Third World national cultures and a motion was passed in favour of encouraging and promoting national cultures. Disappointingly, on the Jerusalem issue France abstained.

The Greek delegation, spearheading the Third World attack, proposed a motion recommending the return to works of art taken to Europe in the 19th Century, a motion which Britain opposed as it would mean the return of the Elgin Marbles taken to the British

Museum from the Parthenon by Lord Elgin. "Britain suggested debating the issue without holding a vote on the matter, which the Greek delegation refused and the motion was passed," said Mr. Mousa.

The issue of Jerusalem, one of the last motions to be voted on, had all the characteristics of a U.N. debate on the Arab-Israeli conflict: Arab delegations citing Israeli contraventions, Third World indignation at these contraventions, European abstentions, and desperate American attempts to protect Israel at all cost. According to Mr. Mousa, the United States delegation tried at first to prevent the vote on the grounds that since first hand information was not available to the conference the recommendation should be for the UNESCO to send a fact-finding mission to the city. But Israel had already prevented one UNESCO fact-finding mission from entering the city, Mr. Mousa told the conference, and Israel attempted to burn Al Aqsa Mosque and the later shooting of worshippers there this year, as well as the demolition of Arab living quarters and surrounding villages and the drop in Arab population of Jerusalem as manifestations of a danger threatening the cultural atmosphere of Jerusalem. Mr. Mousa added: "In 1945, 30,000 Christians lived in Jerusalem. At the prevalent rate of population growth there would have been 45,000 inhabiting the city today. Yet the figure stands at 12,000," a drop of over 70 per cent. "The attacks on Al Aqsa Mosque," he went on to say, "do not represent individual efforts, but represent the Zionist hatred of and disregard for anything not Jewish. We respect all religions," Mr. Mousa concluded, "we hope others do too."

The speech was interrupted by the Israeli delegation shouting for a point of order. When the session chairman, the head of the Sri Lankan delegation recognised Israel, delegate Yael Vered protested that "we are here to talk about Jerusalem and its walls and this business we've been hearing is



Ministry of Culture and Youth Cultural Adviser Suleiman Mousa delivers his "long and strident speech" as it was described by the Mexican Press, at the conference held in Mexico between July 26 and Aug. 6.

off the subject. Let us continue talking about Jerusalem." The point of order was overruled on the grounds that the population and suburbs of Jerusalem are an integral part of the city. When Jordan was allowed to resume the address, Mr. Mousa "protested the interruption and charged that Israel's doctrine of hatred causes them to destroy all that is not theirs." The vote was a decisive majority in favour of the motion. America and Israel voted against it, Canada and Western Europe (with the exception of Greece and Spain) abstained, while virtually all the Eastern bloc countries and the Third World voted in favour.

American delegate Allen Weinstein still tried to disqualify the vote since all UNESCO member

states were not present and suggested that the issue of Jerusalem be left entirely to the Heritage Committee, but the suggestion was overruled. Israel then stated that it is not a signatory of the World Heritage Pact and consequently the recommendation and any decisions based upon it would not be binding.

The Jordan Times asked Mr. Mousa what is the effect of this recommendation. "Merely a moral victory," he said, "Israel has a long tradition of ignoring recommendations and rulings and not much action may ensue from this recommendation. But through this platform we were able to explain to the world the truth about what is happening and we have achieved a moral victory."

## Qasem: Niamey meeting to tackle Islamic issues

AMMAN (Petra) — Islamic Foreign Ministers' 13th meeting opening at Niamey, Niger Sunday will tackle urgent Islamic issues foremost of which will be Israel's invasion of Lebanon the Palestine and Jerusalem issues as well as the Iraq-Iran war, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem announced Saturday.

Speaking shortly before his departure to Niger at the head of an official Jordanian delegation, Mr. Qasem said that handling such issues can best be carried out through the building up of a unified Arab and Islamic stands. "It is

time for these nations to adopt a unified position with the purpose of confronting the challenges facing them and to save their peoples from attempts at sedition and hegemony," the minister said.

The Niamey meeting, will be a good opportunity for Arab foreign ministers to meet with their colleagues from Islamic nations to discuss the latest developments of the Palestine problem and to try to achieve a concerted stand to be adopted at international forums.

Following the meeting in Niamey, Mr. Qasem and his del-

egation will go to Morocco to take part in an Arab foreign ministers meeting which will be held at the city of Al Mohammadiyah on Aug. 28.

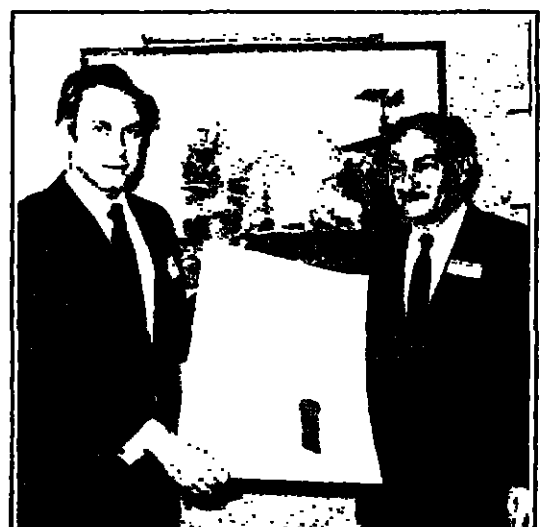
The ministers will discuss current Arab issues which affect the Arab situation as a whole. "It is important for the Arab ministers to solve these issues before adopting a unified Arab stand that would define means for serving the highest Arab national interests and safeguarding the nation's existence and entity," the minister said.

## Jordanians qualify in safety management



Left: Attalla Salem Arar Majali, from Consolidated Contractors International Company Ltd.

Right: Najib Sabbagh from Consolidated Contractors International Company Ltd., being pre-



sented with their British Safety Council Diplomas in safety management by: Mr. Nashashibi, minister plenipotentiary at the embassy of Jordan at a reception on board the British Safety Council's training ship, the St. Katharine, London.

LONDON (J.T.) — Attalla Salem Arar Majali and Najib Elias Habib Sabbagh from the Consolidated Contractor International Co., Jordan, were two of 24 successful delegates on the British Safety Council International Diploma in Safety Management course who received

their Diploma in Safety Management at a reception held on board the Safety Council's training ship, the St. Katharine, on Friday July 30, 1982. Representing 12 countries and a range of industries from petroleum and steel to printing and insurance, they included 7 who had gained distinctions—the highest number so far awarded to any contingent of international delegates, according to the British Safety Council.

Many of the diplomas were presented by officials from the delegate's respective embassies; the remainder by James Tye, the British Safety Council's director general.

In his opening speech, Mr. Tye said: "I would like to offer my sincere congratulations to those overseas delegates who have successfully completed the British Safety Council International Diploma course. I feel sure that the delegates have found the course both worthwhile and rewarding." He also read a message of congratulations from the British foreign secretary, the Rt. Hon. Francis Pym MC MP.

Every delegate was required, over a 10-week period, to take an intensive series of courses which include General Safety, Occupational Health, Communications, Advanced Safety Management and Total Loss Control. Finally their knowledge of these five areas was tested in a 400-question examination, and the diploma was awarded only to those who gained a pass in all five sections.

The value of the courses is ably demonstrated by the 30%-50% reduction in industrial accidents which Diploma holders regularly achieve in their first year after training, the council says.

Holders of the International Diploma in Safety Management are entitled to join the International Institute of Safety Management (IISM), the body established to advance public education in accident prevention and occupational health in industry—worldwide.

## Amman street named Bucharest

AMMAN (Petra) — A special ceremony was held in Amman

Saturday for naming one of Jabal Amman's streets after Bucharest, capital of Romania, in manifestation of bolstering relations of friendship and cooperation between Amman and Bucharest.

Bucharest street branches out from the Al Aqsa street in Jabal Amman.

Attending the special ceremony were Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni, Romania's Ambassador to Jordan Andrei Cerevencovici.

During Mr. Ajlouni's visit to Bucharest last June a ceremony was held there to name one of the Romanian capital's streets after Amman. Mr. Ajlouni also signed a protocol on cooperation between Amman and Bucharest in a number of fields.

Teams of experts and workers are carrying out repairs, and resumption of normal rail schedules is expected within the coming 24 hours, he said.

He is offering a plot of land to the ministry of communications for the construction of a new post office. The minister was accompanied on the tour by Amman Governor Yahya Al Mousili and several other aides.

Months with the purpose of transforming the current manually operated system there into an automated one. During the meeting in Na'our the town's mayor announced that he is offering a plot of land to the ministry of communications for the construction of a new post office. The minister was accompanied on the tour by Amman Governor Yahya Al Mousili and several other aides.

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## Committee studies tomato marketing problems

ZARQA (Petra) — A special committee has been set up for the purpose of meeting with farmers in Zarqa District and assessing the volume of their tomato crops this season.

The committee to be chaired by the director of agriculture here was formed at a meeting attended by farmers representatives in Al Hallabat and Al Duleil regions and an official representing the Tomato Paste Company affiliated to the Agricultural Marketing Organisation.

The current low prices of tomatoes and problems of marketing the crops were among the main

topics discussed at the meeting.

The committee will help the farmers to despatch the surplus of their crops to the Tomato Paste Company at the Jordan Valley to be tinned. The Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Agricultural Marketing Organisation will purchase surplus tomatoes at reasonable prices for the Tomato Paste Company, a department spokesman said.

He said that at present the central market place in Zarqa receives 100 tonnes of tomatoes daily for the local market and other quantities are left unsold.

## Badran given copies of NCC speeches

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) Saturday handed Prime Minister Mudar Badran a copy of NCC members' speeches delivered at the council's emergency session on Aug. 8 to discuss the Zionist invasion of Lebanon and its aggression on the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

The copy was delivered to the prime minister at his office by NCC President Suleiman Arar. The meeting was attended by chairman of the NCC's Foreign Affairs Committee Abdul Wahhab Al Majali.

## University assigns 382 seats to sons of servicemen

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan has assigned 382 seats at various faculties the sons of Armed Forces personnel for the academic year 1982-83. A university spokesman said that out of these seats 60 will be at the Faculty of Arts, 60 at the Faculty of Economics and Commerce, 60 at the Faculty of Sciences, 30 at the Faculty of Shari'a (Islamic Law), 10 seats at the Faculty of Medicine, 10 seats at the Faculty of Nursing, 40 seats at the Faculty of Agriculture, 30 seats at the Faculty of Education, 40 seats at the Faculty of Engineering and Technology, 16 seats at the Faculty of Law, 16 seats at the Faculty of

Physical Education, 10 seats at the Faculty of Pharmacy.

Five per cent of the total number of seats for new students at the university for the 1982-83 academic year have been assigned for students from other Arab countries and foreign nations.

Jordanian students who completed their secondary education at other Arab and foreign schools will be accepted at the University of Jordan after their certificates and diplomas have been authenticated and these students will be subject to regulations and conditions governing other Jordanian students who completed the secondary education in Jordan.

## Ministry to develop rural communication services

MADABA (Petra) — The Ministry of Communications will pursue relentless efforts to improve postal and telephone services throughout Jordanian rural regions, according to Minister of Communications Mohammad Adoub Al Zaben.

Speaking at a ceremony for opening a post office at Umm Al Basatin in Madaba District, the minister said that improvement of basic services is bound to put an end to people's movement from rural regions to the cities.

The new post office at Umm Al Basatin will also serve the inhabitants of Umm Al Asaker and Umm Al Birak as well as the poultry farms and other installations in their vicinity, Dr. Zaben said. Umm Al Basatin's post office will have 100 lines at present, and this can be expanded to become 250 in

the future, he said.

At the outset of the tour in Madaba District the Minister visited Na'our region where he discussed with local officials the district's needs of postal, telephone and other related services. He said the Telecommunications Corporation TCC is planning to construct a modern telephone network in Na'our in the coming few

months with the purpose of transforming the current manually operated system there into an automated one. During the meeting in Na'our the town's mayor announced that he is offering a plot of land to the ministry of communications for the construction of a new post office. The minister was accompanied on the tour by Amman Governor Yahya Al Mousili and several other aides.

## University of Jordan considering establishment of fine arts school

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan is studying the possibility of establishing a fine arts faculty to meet the country's needs of skilled artists, according to a university spokesman. He said that experienced people in this field are being contacted at present to help set up the faculty.

According to the spokesman, the university is also studying the formation of a sports federation to

group members from all Jordanian universities.

Contacts are being held with Yarmouk University and Mu'ta University with the purpose of forming such a federation whose task will be to plan and coordinate sports activities by the three universities on the local level and to represent Jordanian universities at the Arab and international sports competitions.

## History's biggest immigration

Continued from page 2

from Southern and Eastern Europe. Slavic, Jewish and Mediterranean peoples became important elements of the American population for the first time.

Blacks were brought to the United States involuntarily, and their destinations were chosen by others, but it was not a random choice. Blacks were concentrated in the South, whose climate and soil were suited to the kinds of crops that could be produced under the restrictive conditions of slavery. After the invention of the cotton gin in 1793, slavery in the United States became overwhelmingly cotton-producing slavery, and the geographic distribution of the black population shifted even more so toward the South, concentrating in the cotton-growing lands of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and northern Louisiana.

Even after the end of slavery, the concentration of blacks in a region that was to remain poorer than the rest of the country was an enduring economic handicap. Today, that half of the black population which lives outside the South earns about 50 per cent higher income than the half still located in the South. Obviously, the income of the black population as a whole is lower because of its geographic distribution, aside from all other considerations.

Some immigrants to the United States simply settled in those parts of the country closest to their place of origin — the Orientals in Hawaii and on the West Coast, Mexican-Americans in the Southwest and Cubans in Florida. The organizations of Puerto Ricans and West Indians in and around New York City reflect the

accessibility of air and shipping routes in the 20th century.

Each ethnic history is distinctive, and yet all were influenced by similar factors of age, location, time of arrival and the skills and cultures they brought with them to American shores. The current economic position of American ethnic groups covers a wide range, and yet no group is unique, nor as unusual as comparison with a statistical "national average" might suggest. For each group, there are others in similar circumstances: the national average itself is nothing more than a lumping together of large differences.

### Striking pattern

Perhaps the most striking pattern among American ethnic groups is their general rise in economic conditions with the passage of time. Progress is so generally taken for granted in the United States that it is necessary to realize that it is not automatic. In many parts of the world people still live at an economic level not much above that of their ancestors. But in addition to absolute rises in living standards, political representation and longevity, American ethnic groups have typically also risen in relative terms. Italian-Americans who earned less than half the national income in the early 20th century now receive more than the national average. The poverty-stricken Jews of the late 19th century now earn more than any other ethnic group, including Anglo-Saxons. There are wide variations in the rates of progress among American ethnic groups, but progress itself is pervasive.

Every ethnic group has encountered obstacles to its progress in

the United States. But the obstacles and suffering they experienced before arriving here usually exceeded anything experienced on American soil. Anti-Semitism in the United States meant encountering snobbery and occupational restrictions, but not living under the threat of mass expulsions and massacres. Even the historic bitterness of slavery was worse for Africans enslaved to the Arabs or in the rest of the Western Hemisphere, where slaves died off faster than they could produce. In short, America has never been exempt from the ages-old sins that have plagued the human species. What has been distinctively American, is the extent to which other factors have also been at work, usually for the better.

Each ethnic group has changed in America, and American society has changed in many ways. The most dramatic examples is that today there are people sitting in Congress and on the Supreme Court whose ancestors were brought here as slaves. Among the world's leading figures today are Americans whose immigrant ancestors were once dismissed as "the beaten men of beaten races". Nothing has so vindicated the untapped potential of ordinary people as the American experience.

The assimilation of American ethnic groups has not been a one-way process. Much of the vernacular, food, music and other cultural characteristics of the American society today were once ethnic peculiarities but are now part of the common heritage. Groups have not vanished in a melting pot, but neither they nor the country are the same as they were.

— Dialogue

## Seminar studies Jordan's development

By Riyadh Ahmad  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "Scientific research is the corner-stone on which social development plans should be built" Princess Basma said at the opening ceremony of a two-day seminar on major issues of Jordanian development, at the Chamber of Industry Saturday. The seminar is organised by the Queen Alia Welfare Fund.

In her opening address Princess Basma said that emphasis and priority should be given to social diseases stemming from social change and to the training and education of women.

Minister of social development, Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, chairman of the first day sessions talked about the positive role and contribution of such a seminar in helping the Ministry of Social Development construct its effective development programmes. She added that the ministry is currently paying special attention to improve women's working conditions and help them participate in the country's development.

In the first day session participants discussed the first working paper on social defence and the education system presented by Dr. Taha Zahran and Mr. Faisal Gharalbeh. The paper described deviance as an acquired symptom caused by unbalanced social change and pressures. It also mentioned that the young constitute most of the delinquents; for they, by nature, easily respond to social diseases caused by lack of adaptation to new social environments. They tend to be violent but at the same time they can be reformed.

According to the paper demographic differences play a role in causing deviance. For instance, in heavily populated areas where most of the inhabitants are of the low income group the rate of deviance is relatively high.

The second working paper presented by Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber and Mr. Munzer Al Masri discussed the education and training of women. The paper stated that planners emphasise women's role in the national development of a developing country like Jordan where training and educating women is a challenge that should be met. The paper also mentioned that social and economical development can be achieved if women are allowed to play a positive role in society. It criticised local researchers and studies for not tackling the problem deeply and from different perspectives.

In the evening session, participants discussed two working papers presented by Dr. Ghassan Mussalam and Mr. Sami Zeigat on the socio-economic consequences of the services in general and medical services in specific.

The seminar concluded by the discussion of a paper on demographic trends in national planning presented by Dr. Ahmad Hamudeh and Mr. Yaser Sara.

Participants will continue discussing working papers in the second day session to be chaired by Dr. Kamel Abu Jaber where two papers are going to be presented. The first will be on the consequences of rapid population growth on development by Dr. Fawzi Sahawneh and Dr. Harb Hunaiti. The second paper which will be on poverty and its implications on development by Dr. Ahmad Abu Sheikha and Mr. Gazi Assaf.

## OBITUARY

ATS employees offer their heartfelt condolences to the ABDEL HADI FAMILY on the loss of the beloved

MAZEN AWNI ABDEL HADI

Whose departure will be missed by all

## THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Wishes to make it clear that the autumn term will begin as scheduled on Sunday Sept. 5 for new entrants and on Monday Sept. 6 for returning pupils.



# Jordan Times

An independent Arab daily published in English, Arabic, and Hebrew.  
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## Honour on the move

THERE IS enough honour in the Palestinian forces leaving Beirut these two weeks to fill not one, but several states. Those of us living outside west Beirut can say nothing to the Palestinians being evacuated from Beirut except this: Go with your honour and your self-respect, for these are the true weapons that will eventually allow all the Arab people to face up to the American-Israeli challenge. There is no shame in leaving, for you leave with your honour enhanced. There is no shame in dispersal, for you are dispersed among other Arabs who look to you with silent, quiet respect. There is no shame in carrying only light arms, because you and your light arms are there after ten weeks of indiscriminate attack by the combined forces and weaponry of Israel and the United States—two of the world's four top military powers.

There is only one message that we can transmit to the Palestinian resistance forces: We salute you and all those who stood and fought and died with you as men and women of courage, honour and enormous dignity. You are truly rich people.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Arabs are aware of U.S. games

In his most recent press conference, President Reagan was quoted as saying he would immediately start to move within the framework of Camp David accords to prepare for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis as soon as his ally Philip Habib's agreements in Beirut are carried out. At the same time, Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced that the U.S. administration was working on a sophisticated plan for a Middle East settlement. The meaning of this is that the American "kitchen" was cooking a new Camp David plan to be submitted to Arabs in the near future.

We would give the following perceptions of motives that pushed the U.S. "kitchen" to initiate and put forward its new "dish":

First: to show the U.S. administration as a party which is concerned in solving the Palestinian problem in order to get cancelled the old impression of its being a beneficiary of the crisis. Second: to draw attention of Arabs and the entire world away from the war tragedies in Beirut, which were expected to spread out its stench over the world's concern, to the U.S. proposed plan, upon the completion of the settlement of the so-called Beirut crisis.

### Al Dustour: Heroes of an unequal war

Nothing but a collective Arab hail ought to be rendered unto the Palestinian heroes while leaving Beirut after three months of unequal struggle against the aggression of a much stronger Israeli army with all its modern techniques of warfare.

It is not cowardice or fear of death that made those brave fighters leave their Beirut. They departed for the sake of saving an Arab capital from destruction and to avert any further human casualties among innocent civilians taken as targets of extermination and annihilation by the Israelis.

There is very little doubt that the Palestinians' presence in Beirut was temporary, though they endured the longest and toughest war with the

Third: to absorb the greatest amount of "hatred poured upon the U.S. administration" as a result of its involvement in the Lebanon events.

Fourth: to create the impression that the U.S. is the sole party capable of solving the Palestinian question and blocking the path against any international move to take part in the matter.

Fifth: to follow-up on the "Camp David journey" in spite of all its negative effects.

Sixth: to exploit current Arab disputes and to manipulate their artificial discord in order to create a new crack in their lines.

Seventh: to present a justification for Israel to pursue its expansionist plans inside the occupied lands.

So, the U.S. administration is apparently preparing for a fresh political blow against the Arabs, complementary to its involvement in the Israeli massacre in Lebanon in order to impose an unfair Middle East settlement in the region.

In the circumstances, Arabs must prevent the expected American blow by preparing for an agreed peace and measures to be taken. The need of holding the forthcoming Arab summit meeting is rising, blatantly demonstrating the necessity that the Arab leaders cope with the current events in light of their full national commitment.

enemy causing a shock to the picture of Israel as a most powerful state in the region. Thus, the departure of the Palestinian combatants does not mark an end to their struggle but, instead, chalks out a new phase of their confrontation with Israel, until the return and the restoration of the occupied homeland is achieved.

But the only painful and intolerable phenomenon that appeared during the Israeli brutal aggression on Lebanon was the Arab inaction and their stance as onlookers rather than to rush and present all possible aid to their Palestinian brothers in their anguish.

# America's planned production of neutron weapons faces opposition

By Christopher Hanson  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — A Pentagon project that could triple America's planned arsenal of enhanced radiation (neutron) weapons, although not yet officially confirmed, is already facing tough scrutiny in Congress and Western Europe.

Republican Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon, influential chairman of the senate appropriations committee, told Reuters he is determined to kill the project, which he says will make nuclear war more likely.

The programme, now under "full scale development" according to the energy department, calls for production of between 1,000 and 3,000 nuclear artillery shells.

The Pentagon says no final decision on production has been made, but officials told Reuters late last month that the defence department was enthusiastically pushing the plan.

The new shell, called W82, would have much less explosive power than a standard nuclear

weapon but could emit up to six times as much lethal radiation.

It would include a system allowing it to be converted for use as a standard nuclear explosive or as an enhanced radiation weapon, according to the Pentagon.

With the neutron shell, which would kill people without widespread property destruction, Mr. Hatfield said, "you depart from the concept of a weapon too horrible to be used. This weapon undermines nuclear deterrence."

Pentagon backers of the project say the W82 would make an invasion of Western Europe less likely because its deadly radiation can kill crew members inside their tanks, countering an estimated three to one Soviet advantage over NATO in tanks.

The administration has announced plans for a larger neutron artillery shell and a neutron Lance missile warhead.

But the army wants the W82 because it would be more readily available on the European battlefield, Congressional sources say. The new weapon would be

fired from artillery pieces that are abundant in Western Europe.

This factor alarms critics such as Mr. Hatfield, who says a nuclear holocaust is likely to ensue once even a small nuclear weapon is exploded in Europe.

Senate opponents of the W82 won an early skirmish early this month when the appropriations committee voted to delete \$7.5 million the administration sought for production facilities.

### Europeans unhappy

In addition to difficulties in Congress, the W82 may face a rough ride in Western Europe, despite the fact that the weapon, with a range of 30 kilometres, is intended to protect that region from a Soviet attack.

West European governments, faced with growing anti-nuclear movements, are far from eager to have new nuclear weapons on their soil, and the administration's announcement on neutron weapons last year brought an anguished cry from the allies.

A NATO official, who asked

not to be named, told Reuters consultations with Washington would have to precede any decision to deploy the W82 or other neutron weapons in Europe. He said no such consultations were underway.

The administration has stressed it has no immediate plans to deploy the weapons in Europe. For the time being, they will be stored in the United States and rushed to Europe if needed.

While the administration says no final decision has been made to produce the W82, it has requested funds for full scale development and production facilities, and one official told Reuters:

"If you ask for money for procurement and production facilities, you're going to produce something."

The House of Representatives has approved the \$7.5 million requested for this year, but some sources in Congress believe the Senate position will prevail in the final bill.

The real battle over the W82 will be joined in several months when Congress considers an

administration request for \$50 million for production facilities in 1983.

Ultimately, the programme could cost at least \$3 billion, according to congressional sources, who say each W82 shell is likely to cost \$3 million, making it the most expensive artillery shell ever.

With earlier plans calling for 800 larger neutron shells and 380 Lance missiles with neutron warheads, they said, plans to build 1,000 to 3,000 W82s could cost more than triple the number of U.S. neutron weapons.

They said the high cost of the W82 will work against it in Congress, where even conservatives have been scrutinising the military budget closely in light of record spending deficits.

Other lawmakers such as Democratic Senator Gary Hart of Colorado say the plan to rush neutron weapons to Europe in time of crisis would put too great a strain on U.S. transport planes that would be needed to carry troops and vital supplies.

## Left-Right confrontation anticipated in Spain's elections

By Francois Raitberger  
Reuter

MADRID — The prospect of an early election that could turn Spain's Centre-dominated political scene into a Left-Right confrontation has given Spanish politicians little time for a holiday this summer.

The general elections, the third since General Francisco Franco died nearly seven years ago, are not due until April. But many believe they will be called before the end of the year.

Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, one of the favourites to win them, says the centrist government of Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo will not survive through the autumn on a parliamentary majority dented by divisions and desertions.

The Ruling Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD) which voters elected to power in 1977 and again in 1979, has declined over the past months.

Opinion polls and regional elections showed the Socialist Party becoming Spain's major political force and the Popular Alliance party rising on the Right.

According to the latest poll, the Socialists would win 37 per cent of the votes against 10.7 to the Popular Alliance and only seven per cent to the UCD if elections were held now.

The magazine *Actualidad* Economics asked 270 executives who they thought were the most influential men in Spain. Aside from King Juan Carlos, Mr. Gonzalez topped the list. He came just ahead of Right-wing leader Man-

uel Fraga Iribarne, a former minister in the Franco government. Mr. Calvo Sotelo came eighth.

The UCD was set up by former prime minister Adolfo Suarez in 1977 as a coalition grouping Christian and Social Democrats, Liberals, Conservatives and former Francoists. It has now lost, through defections, as many as a quarter of the 167 deputies it has in the 350-seat congress (lower house).

It lost Social Democrats as Mr. Calvo Sotelo, who succeeded Mr. Suarez after an attempted military coup last year, moved from a reformist line to a more conservative one, apparently to soothe military unrest.

Some Christian Democrats, defected as the Popular Alliance emerged from local elections as a rising force. They advocate a pact with the right wing as the only way to stop the Socialists. Mr. Suarez, having lost a struggle to recover control of the UCD, also left to establish the Democratic and Social Centre (CDS) with his faithful supporters.

The 49-year old architect of Spain's transition to democracy is somewhat isolated, but still retains popular backing. He was third on *Actualidad* Economics' list.

### Sitting upright

Television viewers remember him sitting upright under bursts of sub-machinegun fire while virtually all other deputies and government members had dived under their seats during the takeover of parliament by rebel civil guards.

The former prime minister has based his appeal on the need to defend civilian power, which he says is still threatened, and to avoid Left-Right polarisation, which he calls "the suicidal division into two Spains."

The result of the UCD break-up is that five parties will vie for the Centrist vote: the UCD, Christian and Social Democratic parties, a Liberal one and Mr. Suarez's CDS.

In a last-ditch attempt to rebuild its image, the UCD appointed a crisis leadership last month.

Congress Speaker Landelino Lavilla took over the party chairmanship from Mr. Calvo Sotelo. He appointed three ministers to key jobs in the party machine, forcing a cabinet reshuffle and indicating that the government had taken a back seat. Mr. Calvo Sotelo admitted last week that he may not head the party list for the elections.

While the socialists have so far agreed with most other parties that parliament should serve out its term for the sake of Spain's fragile democracy, they are now signalling mounting impatience.

They called last month for an early election, saying the government was crippled and unable to solve Spain's worsening political and economic problems.

Mr. Gonzalez, a lawyer from Seville, has been busy building an image of moderation, courting bankers and businessmen and ruling out any alliance with the communists and any nationalisation of industry if he came to power.

But the prospect of the socialists running Spain for the first time in 45 years frightens conservative circles in a country still scarred by its bloody civil war.

## Israel shocks American Jews

By Lenni Brenner

Lenni Brenner is a freelance writer on the Middle East and is the author of "Zionism in the Age of the Dictators," which will be published later this year.

ZIONISTS HAVE always worshipped "facts". A gun pointed at another man's head is a "fact" — and Israel's prime minister and his defence minister believe in presenting an image of Israel so warlike that the Arabs, however grudgingly, will reconcile themselves to the fact that Israel is here to stay and come to terms with it. But the price of convincing the Arabs of this "fact" is the alienation of all those, everywhere, who are opposed to war and dedicated to justice.

Mr. Begin and General Sharon have the capacity to destroy the PLO in Lebanon and to defeat the Syrians, but the savage "Operation Peace for Galilee" has stunned millions of Americans and opened up a deep gulf between the present Israeli government and all those Jews who sincerely regard themselves as liberals.

And it has finally driven the friends of Israel within the American peace movement into determined opposition to the reality of Israel, if not to the ideology behind it. Zionism's military victory in Lebanon is the beginning of Zionism's political defeat in America. This result will not come about overnight; but there can be little doubt that the forces now arraying themselves against Begin and his policy have the potential one day to defeat him.

Mr. Alexander Haig's resignation, at the height of the crisis in Lebanon, and his replacement by Mr. George Shultz, with his closer understanding of the Arab World, are likely to have an effect on U.S. policy in the short term; but whoever is in charge in Washington, the U.S. government seems likely to remain the implacable enemy of social revolution in the Middle East — therefore of the Palestinians and the PLO. However, the American people showed during the Vietnam war that they were capable of defeating their government and they are now beginning to question Washington's ties to Israel.

Only two months ago a Gallup poll showed that the withdrawal from Sinai had raised American sympathy for Israel from 44 per cent to 51 per cent, the highest in a decade, with the Arabs getting only 12 per cent. Suddenly all that is changed. On 18 June the Los Angeles Times ran the latest Associated Press — National Broadcasting Corporation poll. Of those aware of the invasion of Lebanon, 54 per cent disapproved of it and only 32 per cent backed the Israelis. On 29 June the New York Times ran the Columbia Broadcasting System poll: 34 per cent approved Begin's move and 38 per cent said he was wrong. The vast majority of the American people are apolitical and therefore it is not surprising that only 7 per cent said that the government should criticise Israel and that 32 per cent, including one third of those who disapproved the invasion, felt that the U.S. should say nothing. But 24 per cent did say that the U.S. should reduce aid to the Israelis and the number of those who felt that the U.S. should give its "strongest support" to Israel had sharply declined.

If the invasion has deeply disturbed millions of apolitical Americans, its effect on the political activists has been startling. On 12 June, only days after the invasion, New York saw the largest demonstration in American history when, by the most conservative count, at least 750,000 Americans demonstrated for a nuclear freeze. On 20 June a full-page advertisement appeared in the New York Times which was signed by many of the most prominent sponsors and speakers at this rally. They included the Berrigan brothers, Ramsey Clark, Daniel Ellsberg, Jesse Jackson, Ralph Schoenman, Pete Seeger, I.F. Stone, and dozens of others prominent in innumerable liberal and leftist causes. The statement they signed condemned the Israeli "indiscriminate attack" calling it "state terrorism".

On 29 June the Village Voice, the most influential weekly intellectual organ in America, front-paged a savage article entitled "The silence of American Jews", by Nat Hentoff, a life-long Zionist and well-known as a fighter for free speech. He deplored the fact that not even the discovery of the mass burial of children killed in a Sidon school had provoked any outcry from American Jewry. "Many good folks in the United States as in Israel," wrote Hentoff, "do not consider Arabs to be fully human", adding that he hoped Israel would not become the South Africa of the Middle East. Six hundred followers of the New Jewish Agenda also put in an advertisement condemning the invasion.

### Isolated cause

The pro-Palestinian movement had been one of the most isolated causes in America, the Palestinians being few and scattered, while the Arabs together, even including many Right-wing Maronites, number less than a million. But the Jews make up the richest of the ethnic or religious groupings in the country. They are a massive urban force, comprising 15 per cent of the population of Manhattan, and 10 per cent of that of San Francisco. The liberal Democrats, who played a powerful role in most progressive movements, are crucially dependent on campaign contributions from wealthy Jews and from unions which have strong links with the Histadrut in Israel.

But the invasion brought the demoralised Palestinians to their feet, and suddenly they found new friends and allies at their side. When leaders of the American Indian movement appeared at a rally at the Israeli consulate to declare that "we are the Palestinians of America", they added an impressive legitimacy to the Palestinians' demands. Few Americans have ever seen an Indian but most acknowledge that they were the victims of America's racism and greed. Nor is it unimportant to America's blacks, 11 per cent of the population, that the African National Congress denounced Israel for its arms traffic to South Africa. The Black United Front, rapidly becoming the voice of the new black movement, hastened to approach the Arab community in Brooklyn to offer its complete support.

The pacifists, previously reluctant to involve themselves with the Palestinians out of concern for the safety of the Israelis, as well as out of reluctance to alienate the sig-

nificant Jewish element in the anti-nuclear campaign, have been goaded finally into action. Vigils and demonstrations are now the order of the day, and they and the Palestinians initiated an Emergency Committee for Lebanon that has already grown to include virtually all of the activist elements within the broad peace camp, except for the liberal politicians. Rallies and demonstrations have taken place across the country, with 400 taking part in Los Angeles, 1000 in Detroit, 2200 in Washington and 4000 in New York. Boston has already seen a teach-in of 1000; others are scheduled in New York again, Chicago, Austin (Texas), Washington and San Francisco, and a lot more are in the pipeline for the college campuses for the universities' autumn term.

### Criteria for unity

The new movement is united only on the demands that Israel withdraw from Lebanon and that the U.S. stop arming Israel. But the important fact is that it unites both supporters and opponents of the Israeli state, and refuses to let that issue divide it. The presence in the leadership of pacifist Zionists and democratic secularists will inevitably create argument as the ideological questions are taken up in the teach-ins.

In many respects the most important aspect of the new development is its wider implications. The liberals are far away from the new movement. The national conference of the Democratic Party met on 27 June, with Edward Kennedy present, and solemnly proclaimed that "international terrorism has been dealt a severe blow and Soviet influence has been reduced". Much of the peace movement had been preparing to back supporters of Kennedy's nuclear freeze resolution in the forthcoming congressional elections but now it is obvious that such a vote would be little more than a vote for Begin. Many activists will still back these "peace Democrats" as the lesser of two evils, but the fact that their lesser evil arms the greater evil in Israel will doubtless push many out of the Democratic Party's orbit for good. The Democrats are far more popular than the Middle East forces but the son-in-law of a monkey eats what a monkey eats and therefore the Democrats will suffer from the growing unpopularity of the Israeli state. The parallelism of forces in the peace movement is bound to change in the direction of the radicals, with profound implications for the future fortunes of the Zionists, the Palestinians, the Democrats and the peace movement.

There is something prophetic in the observations of the Reverend Frederick Douglas Kirkpatrick, a celebrated folksinger who travels throughout America singing for countless causes: "It's the peace movement bureaucrats, out of concern for the feelings of their more backward Jewish donors, who are lagging behind the people. People see Begin's bloody claws and they are starting to tell the politicians that their own hands are dripping blood from holding on to him. In meetings of blacks the people jump up shouting agreement when I tell them that this is Israel and that we are the Palestinians."

— From Middle East International





# Poles celebrate 600th anniversary of Black Madonna amid displeasure

By David Storey

**CZESTOCHOWA, Poland** — The clear tenor voice of the white-robed Pauline monk echoed among the carved cherubs and gilt decoration of the Baroque Church as all eyes in the congregation fixed on the dark face above the altar.

The Black Madonna icon, Poland's spiritual focus, was uncovered for one of a series of special masses to mark the annual pilgrimage to her home, the Jasna Gora Monastery, which is celebrating its 600th anniversary this month.

As the mass ended a recorded fanfare cut through the church.

A little girl in a bright white dress closed a well-worn prayers book and rose from her knees, joining jostling old women and smartly-dressed young men, to peer down the aisle and watch a

screen descend over the icon until the next mass.

The icon's past stretches back into the mists of unwritten history — according to legend it was painted by Saint Luke on wood from the kitchen table of Mary, mother of Jesus, who himself used his carpenter's skills to fashion the frame.

Its present role is that of religious symbol for the Polish people, staunchly Catholic and devoted to the Marian cult. "The voice of Poland is heard every day in this monastery. Let this voice be heard all over Poland," declares a monk in his sermon.

In a country where the concepts of the nation and the church are still inextricably linked, despite the atheist principles of the Communist rulers, the Marian cult is a binding force of unity.

Most prominent feature

The Black Madonna is the most

prominent feature of this cult.

It was to this shrine that Karol Wojtyla, former archbishop of Krakow, came during his triumphal visit to his homeland in 1979, shortly after being elected the first Polish Pope.

He was planning to return on Aug. 26, for ceremonies marking the 600th anniversary of the founding of the monastery and the display here of the Black Madonna, but the trip was postponed because of martial law.

The icon, which is associated with great moments in Poland's troubled history as well as individual miracles, shows a serene-faced Madonna and child, and is darkened by age.

Its most obvious distinguishing mark is two slashes down the right cheek of Mary made by Protestant Czechoslovak noblemen who raided the monastery in 1430.

The picture on display above the altar is covered by a richly-

jewelled screen, and only the two faces and hands are visible during masses.

**"The voice of Poland is heard every day in Jasna Gora Monastery. Let this voice be heard all over Poland," declares a monk in his sermon.**

According to the most widely-accepted theory, the icon was given as a gift by the Byzantine court in Constantinople to a Russian nobleman in the Middle Ages.

Gift-to Pauline monks

He took it back to Russia where it was taken in booty by Prince Ladislaus of Opole, a Polish pri-

nce. He brought it back to Czestochowa and presented it as a gift to Pauline monks at a monastery

of the Black Madonna.

The icon was crowned symbolically as queen of Poland by king Jan Casimir in 1656, in the year after the siege.

The popularly-believed legend that the image now on display is an original by Saint Luke has been disproved by scientific researches this century.

Although there is still some dispute in scientific circles, it is generally accepted that the original image was so badly damaged by the attack in 1430 that only the board now survives.

By order of King Wladyslaw Jagiello in Krakow, then the Polish capital, a canvas was placed over the former wax base of the paint and a copy of the original made on that.

Prof. Rudolf Kozłowski, who worked on renovation of the icon in the late 1940s, concluded that the original painting on wood dates from between the 6th and

9th centuries, although other researchers have dated it later.

In times of trouble the Pauline monks take every precaution to guard the national symbol in their care. During the Nazi German occupation in World War II they bricked it up in a cellar of the monastery and replaced a copy over the altar.

Annual pilgrimage

Many of the tens of thousands of people who converged on Jasna Gora for the 271st annual pilgrimage this year had seen the icon before.

A copy of the icon is taken on journeys around Poland, making stops in private homes and Parish churches.

In the 1950s the Communist authorities, during a period of tense church-state relations, prevented the icon leaving Jasna Gora. Instead an empty frame was

carried around and the people expressed their devotion with equal fervour.

Now many Poles express their opposition to martial law, and the suspension of the free trade union Solidarity, through the forum of the church and through prayers to the Madonna.

The priest at the Jasna Gora Church offers prayers that "the gates of the interment camps (where more than 600 Solidarity members are detained) be opened, that dockers, miners and other workers be united on the 600th anniversary of Jasna Gora."

On a pillar of the monastery church is a metal plaque in the name of Solidarity and a quote from Polish poet Maria Konopnicka who wrote between the two world wars. It says: "Our strength lies not just in our numbers. We are also a bolt of lightning sent by God to destroy the tree whose bark is rotten."

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## SPORTS

## Liverpool reclaims Charity Shield

LONDON (R) — Liverpool worked up a healthy appetite for the season ahead when they reclaimed possession of the Football Association (F.A.) Charity Shield with a 1-0 win over Tottenham at Wembley Saturday.

A 33-minute goal by Welsh striker Ian Rush was enough to give Liverpool the shield for the sixth time in nine years in the traditional pre-season meeting of the League Champions and F.A. Cup winners.

Liverpool, who also won the

League Cup last season, are now in possession of three of English football's four trophies.

And judging by the way their players jealously eyed the F.A. Cup, which Tottenham had showed off at Wembley, Liverpool will not be content until that, too, is in the Anfield trophy room.

The winning goal was typically simple. Phil Thompson, Liverpool's demolition expert in the heart of defence, turned architect with a surging run upfield and slid a slide rule pass into the path of

Rush.

The young Welshman, whose pace was a constant embarrassment to the Tottenham defence, accelerated past the ponderous John Lacy, rounded goalkeeper Ray Clemence and tucked the ball neatly into the corner of the net.

Injury-hit Tottenham, also without Argentine Osvaldo Ardiles who has decided to spend a year in the French first division until the memory of the Falklands conflict fades, fought back bravely after

the interval.

Little Mike Hazard twice forced Liverpool's Zimbabwean goalkeeper Bruce Grobbelaar into breathtaking saves and new signing Gerry Mabbitt, filling Ardiles' role, almost crowned his debut with a goal. Grobbelaar did well to turn his blistering volley over the bar.

Sadly, two events convinced everyone that football is back—for better or worse.

The Charity Shield trophy promoted little goodwill among the players and the new season was only 10 minutes old when Liverpool captain Graeme Souness sparked off an unsavory brawl when he appeared to aim a kick at Glenn Hoddle.

For reasons best known to himself Garth Crooks rushed to join the fray, aimed a butt at Souness and almost came to blows with Kenny Dalglish.

Crooks should have been ordered off and the Liverpool pair cautioned but referee Neville Ashley, at his most charitable throughout, let all three escape with a lecture.

The London police were in a less generous mood when they moved quickly onto the terraces to break up a fight between rival supporters.

### McEnroe joins Connors, Lendl in semi-finals

MASON, Ohio (R) — Defending champion John McEnroe defeated unseeded Guy Forget of France 7-6, 7-5, 6-2 to join Jimmy Connors and Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia in the semi-finals of the \$300,000 Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) Championship.

Connors, the second seed, beat 15th-seeded Brian Gottfried 6-2, 6-4 and third-seeded Lendl went through when fifth-seeded Gene Mayer defaulted with a leg injury.

Steve Denton of the United States upset fourth-seeded Vitas Gerulaitis 6-4, 6-4.

In the semi-final matches top-seeded McEnroe will play Denton and Connors faces Lendl.

On Friday night McEnroe, 23, was on court until just before midnight following two rain delays totalling two hours and 20 minutes.

## Coe confirms his fitness by winning 800m at Crystal Palace

LONDON (R) — Britain's Olympic 1500 metres champion Sebastian Coe confirmed his full recovery from a worrying leg injury Friday night when he won the 800 metres at an international athletics meeting at Crystal Palace.

Coe's time of one minute 45.85 seconds was more than four seconds outside his own world record and was also slower than his winning time at a meeting in Zurich on Wednesday.

But the freedom of his running and the ease of his victory over compatriot Garry Cook showed that his two-month absence from the track because of a stress fracture does not appear to have affected his form.

Ironically, Coe's chief rival compatriot Steve Ovett was not

able to run Friday night because of a torn hamstring. Ovett has left himself five days to decide whether he will defend his European 1500 metres title in Athens next month.

Coe's immediate response to Ovett's injury was to say he was not interested in trying for the double of 800 and 1500 metres in Athens. But Friday night he indicated he could change his mind.

"I will definitely consider doubling now", Coe told reporters. "It has come at short notice and I will have to see how I do on Sunday."

Coe will again be competing over 800 metres in Cologne that day.

Britain's two other top middle distance runners, world 5,000

metres record holder David Moorcroft and Steve Cram, were also in impressive form Friday night. Although he failed in his bid to beat Ovett's world best time of 8:13.51 for the two miles, Moorcroft recorded his seventh personal best of the season to beat Kenya's Peter Koech with a time of 8:16.75.

Cram demolished the 1,000 metre field, cruising to victory in 2:17.99 ahead of Scotland's Graham Williamson with American Steve Scott, the world's fastest man over 1,500 metres and the mile this year, back in third place.

New Zealand's John Walker took advantage of Ovett's absence to win the mile in 3:55.69 from Poland's Miroslav Zerkowski and Kenyan Wilson Waigwa.

## Polish soccer chief withdraws resignation

WARSAW (R) — Polish soccer chief Antoni Piechniczek, who led the national team to third place in the World Cup finals in Spain last month, has withdrawn his resignation submitted four days ago, the official PAP news agency reported Friday.

No reason was given when Piechniczek, who was guided the national squad since January last year, offered his resignation, but PAP said he would stay on to ensure continuity and because he did not want to disappoint the public.

Poland's next international is against France in Paris on August 31, Finland in Helsinki on September 8 and Portugal in Lisbon on October 10.

## Ang of Singapore outpaces Gaines in 50-m freestyle

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (R) — Pen Siong Ang of Singapore outpaced Rowdy Gaines to take the men's 50-metre freestyle title in 22.69 seconds at the U.S. Long Course Swimming Championships here Friday.

It was the second national title for Ang, a student at the University of Houston.

Dara Torres claimed her second national title with a time of 26.13 seconds in the women's 50-metre freestyle. The 15-year-old Californian is the second fastest swimmer in the history of this event.

Tracy Caulkins won the women's 200-metre individual medley in 2:15.66, her third championship performance of the meeting. The 19-year-old swimmer now has a record 42 U.S. titles to her credit.

The Mission Viejo, California.

Nadadores 400-metre freestyle relay team broke the American club record with a time of three minutes 21.89 seconds.

Rich Saeger, Bill Barrett, Stuart MacDonald and Robin Leamy broke the record of 3:21.93 set by the Florida Aquatics in 1980.

Tiffany Cohen edged U.S. record holder Kim Linehan for the women's 400-metre freestyle with a time of 4:11.61.

Bruce Hayes, 19, won the men's 400-metre freestyle with a time of 3:54.80.

The Mission Viejo Nadadores took their fourth relay win of the championship with a 3:49.36 win in the women's 400-metre freestyle relay. The team was Sue Habernigg, Cynthia Woodhead, Julie Williams and Marybeth Linzmeier.

## Norman leads the field at York

YORK, England (R) — Australian Greg Norman returned his second three-under-par 69 in three rounds to take a one-shot lead with one round to go in the York International Golf Championship at Fulford Saturday.

Rain for the third successive day again made things tough for the golfers but Norman still contrived an excellent round which he said could have been five shots better but for his putting.

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Location: behind the Arab College next to the Garden Restaurant  
Contact Tel: 812294.

## Hinault's participation in world cycling in doubt

PARIS (R) — A dramatic turn of events has again thrown into doubt French star Bernard Hinault's participation in the World Cycling Championships in Britain next week.

Hinault, the undisputed king of French cycling and four-times winner of the Tour de France, retired hurt after a fall during Friday's second stage of the Limoges cycle race.

His doctor said he was suffering from a sprained ankle, a torn ligament and was also badly bruised.

Hinault, and four other leading French cyclists—Bernard Vallet, Jean Rene Bernadeau, Regis Clere and Pierre le Bigault—had earlier threatened to pull out of the World Championships after being fined for refusing to take a dope test last month.

They reversed their decision after a spokesman for the French Cycling Federation said the cases

would be reviewed. But a later statement by the federation's president indicated that the fines may stand.

A spokesman for the Union of Professional Cyclists had said that in the light of the federation's decision to review the case the riders would compete.

But Federation president Germain Simon said in a statement Friday night that after consultations with members of the sport's medical commission he was against re-opening the case while the cyclists were threatening not to ride in Britain.

Simon repeated an appeal to the riders to represent France in the World Championships without laying down conditions.

The five were fined 3,300 francs (\$485) and given a month's suspended ban after failing to take routine dope tests after an event at Calais, Brittany, on July 27.

## Sheene determined to race again

NORTHAMPTON, England (R) — Millionaire motor cycle ace Barry Sheene left hospital here Saturday determined to race again—and to sue the Silverstone racing circuit where he narrowly escaped death in a crash last month.

His 500 cc Yamaha was in a 260 kph three-bike pile-up there on July 28. Sheene broke both legs and an arm and now has five metal plates and 27 screws in his body.

As he was pushed to a waiting helicopter the 32-year-old former world champion told reporters: "I will be back on a bike before the end of the year."

Sheene said the accident, during practice for the British Grand Prix, was "totally the fault of the Silverstone circuit."

"They did not have enough marshals and they were running all classes of bikes at once."

### FURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT

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### ARABIC CLASSES

The British Council is offering a new intensive course in Arabic for beginners. The course lasts for four weeks starting from Aug. 28 and the fee is JD 17. Classes will be in the mornings, five days a week from Saturday to Wednesday. Each lesson will be 60 minutes.

Registration will take place from Aug. 23 till Aug. 28 from 9.00 a.m. - 12.00 noon and 3.30 - 5.30 p.m.

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All classes: Saturday - Wednesday  
Each lesson 60 minutes  
Fee JD 17.

Classes will be in the afternoons and evenings, with classes for ladies in the mornings. Testing and registration will take place from Aug. 23 - Aug. 28 at the following times:

Testing 9.00 - 11.00 a.m. Registration 9.00 a.m. - 12.00 noon  
3.00 - 5.00 p.m. 3.30 - 5.30 p.m.

A fee of JD 0.500 will be charged for testing.

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Persons wishing to apply, should contact the Personnel Manager of the Amra Hotel, 6th Circle, Wadi Al Seer Road, Tel. 814978.



# OPEC warns oil speculators

VIENNA (R) — Key Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ministers have reaffirmed the oil cartel's price and production policy, despite a world oil glut.

After a one-day meeting of the organisation's market monitoring committee, United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Said Al Otaiba said Friday night OPEC was determined to defend its price structure based on \$34 a barrel and its output ceiling of 17.5 million barrels per day (b/d) set in March.

Recently, however, the oil glut has pushed production by OPEC to below 17 million b/d.

The oil ministers of the UAE, Algeria, Indonesia and Venezuela, who form the monitoring committee, will meet again on Sept. 20 in Abu Dhabi, Dr. Otaiba said.

He warned oil companies against speculating on further falls in the price of oil by delay in lifting crude oil from OPEC, and pleaded with OPEC members producing more than their quotas to show restraint.

But, in light of the current production level, Dr. Otaiba said demand for OPEC crude in the fourth quarter of this year might be below the 21 million b/d rate that OPEC had forecast earlier.

Dr. Otaiba said a full ministerial conference of all 13 OPEC members was unlikely before the Abu Dhabi meeting.

But he said the Abu Dhabi session would be followed by "political steps" which he refused to specify.

Friday's meeting opened the way to changes in OPEC's official prices, while leaving the \$34 benchmark untouched.

The committee decided to form a group of experts who would examine the question of differentials — the system which ties the prices of the various crude oils sold by OPEC members to the benchmark price.

The experts will meet in Vienna, where OPEC has its secretariat, on Aug. 29 and report their conclusions at Abu Dhabi, Dr. Otaiba said.

## Reagan remains firm on technology ban

WASHINGTON (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz said Friday President Reagan remained firm in his ban on the use of American technology for a planned natural gas pipeline from Soviet Siberia to Western Europe.

The sanctions were imposed in retaliation for what Mr. Reagan termed the Soviet role in the Polish military crackdown, although the Reagan administration also opposes the pipeline project itself.

Mr. Shultz, asked at a State Department news conference about the issue which has severely strained U.S.-West European relations, replied that the president's position was firm.

"We don't see that anything that has happened in Poland recently meets the conditions that have been set out, not only by ourselves but by our allies," Mr. Shultz said.

"And so there is no intention to change but rather to push ahead with the sanctions as they have been put in place," he added.

Mr. Shultz also said he had no plans at present to travel abroad, although he said he thought he would attend a NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels in December.

## 7,500 B.L. workers get 2-week holiday

LONDON (R) — British

Leysland, the state-owned car-

making firm, is giving 7,500 of

its workers an extra two weeks'

holiday and trimming produc-

tion because of a fall in sales.

A B.L. spokesman said Fri-

day night the aim was to cut the

production of Metros by 8,000

and of Minis by 2,000.

Industry sources said B.L.'s

decision underlined the sever-

ity of the recession in the Brit-

ish car market.

According to B.L., the mar-

ket for small cars has shrunk

from 300,000 last year to an

anticipated 275,000 this year.

## Kremlin accepts Reagan's grain offer

WASHINGTON (R) — The Soviet

Union has accepted President

Reagan's offer of a one-year ex-

ension of a grain agreement be-

tween the two countries, the U.S.

Agriculture Department an-

nounced Friday.

The department said the Soviet

Union's agreement to buy Amer-

ican grain for another year from

Oct. 1 was delivered to the U.S.

embassy in Moscow.

On July 30, Mr. Reagan an-

nounced the offer of the one-year

extension of a current six-year

contract that would have expired

at the end of September.

The acceptance by the Soviet

Union ends speculation within the

grain trade and the administration

that Moscow might reject the offer

in an attempt to get revenge over

the U.S. grain embargo imposed

in January of 1980.

Under the extension, the United

States would guarantee ship-

ment of six to eight million ton-

nes of American grain to Moscow

over the 12-month period starting

on Oct. 1.

In a statement, U.S. Agriculture

Secretary John Block said he

would contact Moscow im-

mediately about setting a date for

consultations on selling the Soviet

Union even more grain.

In a speech to financially trou-

bled American farmers early this

month, Mr. Reagan promised that

the United States would offer

Moscow large amounts of addi-

tional grain beyond the levels set

in the agreement.

"This extension will allow

American farmers to continue

rebuilding this important market,

which was thrown away to our

competitors during the embargo,"

Mr. Block said.

In April last year, Mr. Reagan

ended the grain embargo, im-

posed by President Jimmy Carter

after Moscow's military move into

Afghanistan, saying that it un-

fairly hurt American farmers.

Mr. Block said Friday: "The

willingness of the Soviet Union to

accept this extension is proof that

they believe the president's (Mr.

Reagan's) pledge that the United

States will again be a reliable sup-

plier."

But a Soviet official said earlier

this week at a meeting of Amer-

ican soybean industry officials in

California that the embargo hurt

the U.S. reputation as a reliable

supplier.

Boris Antoniuk, the project

manager of the U.S.-U.S.S.R.

Trade and Economic Council in

New York, said Moscow would

only buy from America as a last

resort when supplies are un-

available from other nations.

He said that a new long-term

deal would have been better than

a simple extension.

Mr. Reagan's decision to offer

an extension capped a bitter battle

within the administration over

grain sales policy to the Soviet

Union.

Some conservatives, led by

Defense Secretary Caspar Wein-

berger, wanted the agreement to

lapse in an attempt to put eco-

nomics pressure on the Soviet

Union. But Mr. Block and other

Reagan agricultural advisers wan-

ted a new agreement.

## International banks decide to save Mexico from liquidity crisis

NEW YORK (R) — A decision by

international banks to let Mexico

delay repayment of \$10 billion of

debt and proposals for dealing

with its financial problems provide

a reasonable basis for solving the

country's liquidity crisis, bankers

said Saturday.

Their assessment came after

representatives of 115 banks ag-

reed Friday to roll over some \$10

billion of public sector debt pay-

ments falling due in the next 90

days.

At the meeting, Mexican offi-

cial, led by Finance Minister

Jesus Silva Herzog, detailed plans

to raise a total of some \$10 billion

of new money, including a syn-

dicated bank loan of up to one

billion dollars.

After the agreement was an-

nounced, the bankers displayed a

cautiously optimistic mood, al-

though they did not play down the

problems Mexico faces.

"We have a positive feeling fol-

lowing the meeting, provided that

the Mexican government is able to

enact and carry through an IMF-

type (International Monetary

Fund) programme," a spokes-

man for the Bankers Trust

said.

"Mexico has a good man-

agement team in place, and we

believe the desire and political

strength are there to enact such a

programme."

Officials of other major creditor

banks expressed similar sen-

timents. They said a statement

issued by Mexico after the meet-

ing was a fair representation of the

situation.

Some said they were impressed

by the speed with which Mexico

acted to counter its liquidity crisis,

which came to a head when the

government suspended foreign

exchange transactions in Mexico

on Aug. 13.

Mexico, with a total foreign

debt of about \$80 billion, some 60

billion of it estimated to be owed

by the public sector, has been se-

verely hit by diminishing oil re-

venues and falling world prices for

some of its major exports like co-

ffee, silver and copper.

Speculation against the Mex-

ican peso has contributed to a

sharp decline in the currency's

value, from 27 pesos to the dollar

last January to more than 100 on

Thursday. It closed at around 90

to the dollar Friday.

Financial sources in New York

said a number of large banks Fri-

day expressed willingness to par-

ticipate in the new bank credit.

Bankers said much of Friday's

meeting was spent discussing de-

tails of the roll over of debt pay-

ments.

Although the roll over applies

only to public sector debt, bankers

asked for greater clarification

from Mexico of which loans were

regarded as owed by the public

and private sectors.

Mexican government spokes-

man Rafael Resendiz told rep-

orters the agreement to delay debt

repayment would cover short-

term and medium-term debt fall-

ing due within the next 90 days.

He said the international bank-

ers, from the United States, Can-

ada, Japan and Europe, agreed to

establish an advisory group to

study the possibility of new loans

of up to one billion dollars.

"We got a positive reaction

about the additional financing,"

he said.

## Panama's first oil pipeline to start pumping in September

By Colin McSevery

REUTERS

PANAMA CITY — The first oil

pipeline between Panama's

Pacific and Atlantic ports will start

pumping next month, giving this

tiny Central American country

still greater strategic and com-

mercial importance.

Modern supertankers, the

cheapest method of shipping this

vital commodity, cannot fit into

the 70-year-old canal.

Thus ships taking oil from the

huge Alaskan fields to be refined

in Houston or New Orleans have

faced the choice of going round

South America or relaying their

cargo to much smaller ships which

can queue through the water-

way.

Most choose the latter system,

run by Petroterminal de Panama

S.A., a Panamanian-American

concern which did not take long to

explore the possibilities of build-

ing a pipeline across this narrow

country.

"We are simply using the main

natural resource available to us —

our strategic position," Pet-

roterminal's General Manager

Jose Arosemena told Reuters.

From his office overlooking the

canal entrance, Mr. Arosemena

pointed to the lumbering queue of

cargo ships and tankers to show

how much time and money was

wasted by the often lengthy delay

in entering the waterway.

"By the end of the year the

pipeline should be pumping about

800,000 barrels a day from the

Alaskan tankers to the newly built

Atlantic port of Chiriqui Grande,"

he said.

The canal took more than 10



# WORLD

## China accuses U.S. of distorting joint statements

PEKING (R) — China has accused U.S. officials of trying to distort the terms of this week's joint Sino-American policy statement on Taiwan.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) sharply criticised remarks by Reagan administration Aides that Washington's intention to limit and gradually reduce the U.S. arms flow to Taiwan depended on a Chinese commitment to seek peaceful reunification with the Nationalist-ruled island.

It took issue in particular with Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge, who was reported as saying that "any adjustments in our arms sales to Taiwan had to be premised on a continuation of China's peaceful policy (towards Taiwan)".

NCNA said U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and China's efforts for peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue were "two separate questions of an entirely different nature."

"Any misinterpretation of a

U.S. stop to arms sales to Taiwan as having to be premised by peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue will be a continued, premeditated interference in China's internal affairs," it added.

Diplomatic sources in Peking said the vague wording of the policy statement, issued after 10 months of negotiation, meant that it could mean whatever each side wanted it to mean.

In it, the Chinese government makes no pledge not to use force against Taiwan but reiterates its "fundamental policy of striving for peaceful reunification of the motherland".

For its part, the United States says it does not seek to carry out a long-term policy of arms sales to Taiwan, that its arms sales to Taiwan will not exceed the level of those supplied in any year since diplomatic ties with Peking were established in 1979 and that it intends gradually to reduce its arms sale to Taiwan, leading over a period of time to a "final resolution".

A Chinese foreign ministry statement interpreted this as meaning that U.S. arms sales to Taiwan must be completely terminated over a period of time.

In Washington, meanwhile, Mr. Holdridge said China had lost out on its demand that a date be set for cut-off of weapons shipments and that it would have no veto over future sales.

He added that the administration would even reconsider its refusal to sell advanced F-16 jets to Taipei if China broke its "promise" not to use force against the Nationalists.

Within days of the joint statement, the U.S. administration notified Congress that it intended to go ahead with the sale of 60 F-5e and F-5f fighter planes to Taipei, which had been held up while the talks continued between Washington and Peking.

The speed with which President Reagan acted brought sharp criticism from the official Chinese News Agency, which said the Chinese people were "closely watching developments".

The agency noted that, in presenting the aircraft deal for congressional approval, the U.S. defence department linked the sale to the 1979 Taiwan relations act, which Peking considers an interference in its internal affairs.

The act obliges Washington to provide the Nationalists with offensive arms. Diplomats here felt from the start that the latest Sino-U.S. statement served both sides' tactical ends but merely postponed a solution to the arms sales issue.

"I thought on first reading it that nothing had really changed, and this bears me out," one said Saturday.

## Peru imposes state of emergency in Lima

LIMA (R) — A state of emergency has been imposed in the Peruvian capital for the first time since the restoration of democracy two years ago and police are hunting extremists responsible for a night of violence.

President Fernando Belaunde Terry's government announced the suspension of constitutional guarantees Friday for at least 60 days after alleged left-wing saboteurs blacked out the city and attacked shops and official buildings.

However, the measure stopped short of intervention by the armed forces and Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa said democracy was not in danger.

"The Democratic System is stronger than ever and the government and the security forces have the full backing of the people," he told reporters.

Dr. Ulloa declined to say who was responsible for Thursday night's incidents but police spokesmen said they suspected a small Maoist group called Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path).

A state of emergency has been in force for more than a month in the south eastern mountain region of Ayacucho where the group has its stronghold.

On Thursday night, four power pylons were blown up on the outskirts of Lima, cutting all electricity to the city of five million inhabitants and the nearby port of Callao.

In what police described as perfectly coordinated attacks, extremists set two shops on fire and hurled sticks of dynamite at the city law courts and government ministries.

Three people, including a suspected extremist, suffered burns. The blackout caused chaos in traffic, panic in cinemas and restaurants and looting in two markets.

Damage was unofficially estimated at four million dollars.

More than 100 youths took advantage of the confusion to escape from a detention centre.

Police detained several groups of suspects and at least 17 people were still being held Friday night.

## World Bank ex-president dies in Portugal

LISBON (R) — George David Woods, a former president of the World Bank, has died at his home near Lisbon at the age of 81, his wife said Saturday.

Mrs. Woods said her husband, who was born in Boston and worked his way up from office boy in New York to become a leading world financial figure, had suffered from cancer for the past four months.

The Woods had kept a house in Portugal since 1965, where they spent every summer. Mrs. Woods said her husband, who was president of the World Bank from 1963 to 1968, would be buried in the United States but had requested "no funeral or memorial service."

Mr. Woods was one of the chief builders of the First Boston Corporation and rose to become chairman of the board in 1951.

During the 1950s, he undertook assignments for the World Bank as unpaid consultant and troubleshooter.

In 1956, after Egypt seized the Suez Canal, he acted on behalf of the World Bank as one of the two mediators who settled the dispute over the amount of compensation to be paid by Egypt to the stockholders of the Universal Suez Canal Company.

In 1960 he helped to implement the Indus Basin development agreement between India and Pakistan, concerning the construction of storage dams to be financed by the World Bank.

Under Mr. Wood's presidency, the World Bank started to turn its attention from "hard" loans for infrastructure projects in developing countries, to "soft" loans for agriculture and education.

He was interested in the theatre and was a financial backer of several Broadway productions.

For several years he was on the board of the Barnum and Bailey Circus.

Mr. Woods married Louise Taradoun in 1935. The couple have no children.

## Indian hijacker is shot when he appears at the doorway

NEW DELHI (R) — India's second plane hijacking in two weeks ended with a few hours Friday when the young Sikh who seized the aircraft was shot dead at the northern city of Amritsar.

The Indian Airlines Boeing 737 with 69 passengers and crew, taken over on a domestic flight between Bombay and New Delhi, was ordered to fly to Lahore in Pakistan but landed across the border in Amritsar after being refused permission to put down in Pakistan.

The Sikh, armed with a pistol and a hand grenade, was shot dead by police when he appeared at the doorway of the aircraft. The passengers and crew were safe.

The hijacker had earlier listed eight demands including the transfer of power in the northern state of Punjab from the ruling Congress (I) Party of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to an opposition leader. The Punjab is home to most of India's 11 million Sikhs.

He threatened to kill one passenger every hour unless his demands were met within six hours.

but was killed before the deadline expired.

This was the third time an Indian Airlines had been hijacked by a Sikh in less than a year. The last time was on Aug. 4 when the hijacker surrendered.

In September last year a group of Sikhs commandeered a Boeing to Lahore to focus attention on their demand for an independent homeland for Sikhs in Punjab.

Militant Sikh groups seeking greater autonomy for Punjab have made their presence felt in the last two years, often with acts of violence.

Punjab Chief Minister Darbara Singh escaped a grenade attack in the state's Jullundur district Friday, but 30 people were hurt.

It was not immediately known what political affiliations his attackers had, but the incident highlighted the growing law-and-order problem in the state.

Although worried by the developments in Punjab, the Indian government has avoided taking a hard line so far against Sikhs, who have a martial tradition.

## Spadolini forms new coalition

ROME (R) — A two-week Italian government crisis appeared to be over Saturday as Prime Minister-Designate Giovanni Spadolini said he would form a five-party coalition pledged to economic restraint and institutional reform.

Friday night Mr. Spadolini, who belongs to the Republican Party, said two weeks of talks had produced a clear basis for returning a centre-left coalition to power as Italy's 42nd post-world war two government.

He is expected to present a draft cabinet list to President Sandro Pertini early next week and, barring disputes over the distribution of portfolios, the new cabinet could be sworn in as early as next Tuesday, political sources said.

Mr. Spadolini's breakthrough, which he announced after a meeting with the leaders of the five parties, still left unresolved the problem of bad blood between the dominant Christian Democrats and Socialists in the coalition, the sources said.

## Soyuz T-7 docks in space

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet woman cosmonaut Svetlana Savitskaya began her first full day on board the Salyut space station Saturday after being greeted with flowers from the craft's resident crew and a few jokes about her role.

"We've got an apron ready for you, Svet," said Salyut flight engineer Valentin Lebedev in televised film from the Salyut after Friday night's docking.

"Oh yes? But will you feed us first?" Miss Savitskaya replied.

Miss Savitskaya, 34, Moscow's first woman cosmonaut in 19 years, went aboard the Salyut station ahead of her male flight companions, Commander Leonid Popov and engineer Alexander Serebrov, after the docking of their Soyuz T-7 craft.

Lebedev and Lt.-Col. Anatoly Berezhov greeted her with kisses and a bunch of flowers which they said they had grown on the Salyut during more than three months in orbit.

The new arrivals, who will spend a week in space, were given the traditional Russian greeting offerings of bread and salt.

Miss Savitskaya, a top parachutist and aerobics pilot, has been portrayed in the Soviet press as a model for Soviet womanhood, combining femininity with a practical outlook.

## PLO forces lower their guns but do not surrender

By Gavin Bell  
Reuter

BEIRUT — Maher and his brother Ali were among front-line Palestinian commandos who fought off repeated Israeli attempts to storm their neighbourhood in the battle for Beirut.

They are passionately devoted to a Palestinian homeland they have never seen and are prepared to die for their cause.

But when commando forces evacuate Beirut under the guns of the besieging Israeli army they will stay behind, along with hundreds and perhaps thousands of young men like them.

For the teenage brothers are second-generation refugees, born in Lebanon of parents who fled Palestine during the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948.

Unlike many Palestinians driven from their homes by subsequent wars, they have documents issued by the Lebanese authorities giving them the right to remain here.

When the commando withdrawal begins, Maher and Ali will put away their Soviet assault rifles and go back to school — until the guns are needed again.

Their home was destroyed and five of their relatives were killed in Israeli air raids but at 16 Ali is full of the excitement of his first battle and the intense national pride that flourishes in the slums of the Bourj Al-Brajneh refugee camp south of Beirut.

"It is wrong to say we have been defeated or weakened, because our belief in our revolution is very strong," he says. His brother, three years older, adds quietly: "We are always ready to fight."

Their commander points to two young Palestinians returning from a patrol near the Israeli front line. One is carrying an anti-tank rocket launcher, the other an American M-16 rifle fitted with a tel-

## French troops take over posts in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — "I've come to take over this building," said Col. Jean-Claude Coulon, a dapper French Legionnaire in a black Kepi with gold braid.

"Welcome, welcome, no sooner said than done," said Col. Mohammad Najib Al-Zahrani of a Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) brigade.

The building in question was a yellow eight-storey block overlooking Beirut port, where 350 French soldiers arrived this morning as the vanguard of a multinational force supervising the evacuation of some 15,000 Palestinian and Syrian fighters.

Known as the Fattal building, it once housed the offices of shipping, insurance and customs clearance firms. It is now gutted by years of war and shells have blasted away whole walls. As the PLA's forward position against its Falangist and Israeli enemies, the block is well defended with sandbags and well stocked with food

and ammunition.

Half an hour later the ceremony began. Sixteen unshaven PLA men in steel helmets paraded outside a bunker to the side of the building and started to run on the spot, chanting a military refrain.

The French paratroopers in green berets performed a similar ritual, presenting arms and shouting the name of their regiment.

In the dust behind the PLA men, Col. Yves Lebeque of the French army sat sipping Turkish coffee and chatting to Col. Zahrani.

The documents signed and exchanged, the PLA men trotted up the road to new positions in the old commercial heart of the city, since the civil war of 1975-6 a ghostland inhabited only by snipers.

The French moved in, closely followed by Lebanese army soldiers who planted their flag in the roof of the bunker.

## State Department releases PLO withdrawal schedule

WASHINGTON (R) — Following is the schedule released by the State Department for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) withdrawal from west Beirut:

Aug. 21: Arrival and deployment in Beirut port area of about 350 French troops. Lebanese army takes up positions. First group of PLO commandos assembles for departure by sea and those destined for Jordan and Iraq move to waiting vessels.

Aug. 22: Jordan and Iraq groups will have departed and Tunisia group moves to port.

Aug. 23: Tunisia group departs and South Yemen group boards vessel for departure Aug. 23 or 24.

Aug. 24-25: North Yemen group departs.

Aug. 25: Initial groups of Syria-bound personnel depart overland on Beirut-Damascus highway.

Aug. 26-28: Remaining multinational forces arrive and deploy. The United States and France are sending a total of 800 troops each and Italy is sending 400.

Aug. 26-27-28: PLO groups continue to move by land or sea to Syria.

Aug. 29-30-31: Redeployment out of Beirut of the Syrian troops.

Sept. 1-4: Completion of departure of all PLO and Palestine Liberation Army personnel bound for Syria.

Sept. 2-3: Movement by sea of all PLO personnel destined for Sudan and Algeria.

Sept. 4-21: Multinational force assists Lebanese army "in arrangements, as may be agreed between the governments concerned, to ensure good and lasting security throughout the area of operation."

Sept. 21-26: Departure of multinational force.

escopic sight.

"You see them," he said. "Come back in a few months and you will see them in a classroom. But their weapons will be at home."

Lebanese volunteers

Also remaining after the evacuation will be Lebanese volunteers who, drawn by the ideal of Arab unity in the face of a common enemy, have been fighting alongside the Palestinians.

Khalil is a Lebanese university student who joined the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as a teenager and fought against the Christian militia in the 1975-76 Lebanon civil war and against Israeli invasion forces in southern Lebanon in 1978.

Today he is one of six commandos manning a position concealed in a lemon grove about 150 metres from the Israeli lines in the rubble of a Beirut suburb.

"I joined the PLO to fight for Palestine as Arab land, for Jerusalem as the holy place of all Muslims," he said. "But with the Israelis in Lebanon now I fight twice — for Palestine and for my own country."

"For the future I will keep my gun and stay at home. But always I will be ready to come out and fight the Israelis until the end."

Foreign volunteers

Under the lemon trees there are at least two more non-Palestinian volunteers who intend to remain in Lebanon. One is a mechanic from Tunisia, the other is Hassan, a movie cameraman from the south Iranian province of Khuzestan who filmed the first savage days of the Iran-Iraq war.

PLO officials estimate that about 2,000 volunteers arrived in Lebanon from overseas in the weeks Israel launched its invasion on June 6.

They are vague about who will

leave Beirut under the terms of the peace plan, but hint that some of these volunteers will be among them. Others are expected to include regular soldiers from units of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) who were drafted in from bases in Syria and Egypt.

One of those who will be leaving is Zaid, a lieutenant in Fatah, the biggest of the commando groups. The eldest son of a farmer from Galilee who died in the ruins of a refugee camp during the Lebanese civil war, he also lost a brother in that conflict. He now faces the prospect of a prolonged separation from his wife and three children.

But he remains firmly committed to the PLO and angrily rejects any suggestion that it has suffered a severe setback.

"We don't consider this a defeat. No Arab army has stopped the Israelis for more than a few hours. Our commandos have halted them, with all their American planes and tanks, at the gates of Beirut for more than two months. We are leaving now to spare innocent lives. But our struggle goes on."

Despite the optimism of the fighters, there is no doubt that the Israeli offensive has dealt a major blow to the PLO as a strong, organised military force in Lebanon.

But at the same time it is clear that armed Palestinian resistance in Beirut, far from being crushed, is preparing to go underground and to await the day it can emerge to challenge Israel again.

One young PLO official who declined to be identified — he hopes to remain in Lebanon — said: "I joined the movement in 1968. I was just a kid then. We used to smuggle in guns from Syria. In those days there were only a few hundred of us. Now we are thousands in the camps. Some may leave in the evacuation, but most will stay."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Astronaut recovers from mountain climbing accident

ANKARA (R) — U.S. astronaut James Irwin, who flew to the moon on the Apollo 15 spaceship in 1971, was recovering in hospital Saturday from extensive bruising after falling on Mount Ararat, the Turkish Anatolian News Agency said. It said Mr. Irwin, 52, was admitted to a military hospital in Agri, eastern Turkey, Friday night after a fall some 3,800 metres up the 5,165-metre peak. Doctors at the hospital said he had extensive bruising and swelling and a sore back but no broken bones, the agency said. American officials in Ankara said they were still trying to get a telephone call through to the remote town and had no details of the accident. Mr. Irwin, who was the Lunar Module pilot on Apollo 15, set out to scale the ice-topped mountain about two weeks ago in a group including eight other Americans.

### Habib nominated for Nobel Peace Prize

WASHINGTON (R) — Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Charles Percy Friday nominated U.S. envoy Philip Habib for the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts in arranging the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from west Beirut. "Seldom in the annals of history has one man demonstrated as much ingenuity, persistence and perseverance in resolving an intractable problem as ambassador Habib," Senator Percy said in a letter to the Nobel Institute. "Confronted with a situation involving many nations and many factions, he managed with immense skill to meet the needs of each nation and faction so that they could come to an agreement and end the fighting." Earlier Friday President Reagan sent a telegram of congratulations to Mr. Habib.

### Mass murderer killed in Miami

MIAMI (R) — A killer shot eight people dead at a motor cycle garage Friday in Miami's worst mass murder. He died minutes after the shooting when pursuers in a car rammed his bicycle as he calmly pedalled away from the scene. Police said 51-year-old Carl Brown went to the garage armed with a shotgun to complain about the quality of a repair job. Brown, thought to have been a Russian immigrant, was said to have told one garageman: "They have better men in Russia." Witnesses reported that after the shooting, Brown got on his bike and rode off "as though he were out for a Sunday ride."

### Ugandan prisoner gets \$2,300 as damages

KAMPALA (R) — A man imprisoned during the administration of Ugandan Dictator Idi Amin has been awarded 230,000 shillings (\$2,300) by the high court as damages for unlawful detention, the magazine Equator said Saturday. High court Judge S.T. Manyindo ordered the government to pay the sum to a textile board employee, Samuel Kaggu Dyeckwaso, who was arrested in 1977 and freed when Amin fell from power in 1978, the magazine said. The case is regarded here as a precedent as the former government detained thousands of people.

### Kuala Lumpur amends social rules

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Kuala Lumpur's authorities have issued an order saying that Muslim girls must no longer work in the city's licensed massage parlours. The ban followed criticism by Muslim organisations. Kuala Lumpur has only 15 licensed massage parlours, but there are hundreds of unofficial establishments in private homes, small shops and hairdressing salons. Local authorities also said they were reviewing the question of massage facilities for residents in Kuala Lumpur's hotels.

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

© 1982 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.  
North-South vulnerable.  
West deals.

NORTH	EAST
♠ A 5	♠ Void
♥ A J 10 6 5 4	♥ K Q 8 7 2
♦ A K 2	♦ J 9 6 5 4
♣ Q 5	♣ J 6 4

WEST EAST

♠ Q 10 7 6	♠ Void
♥ Void	♥ K Q 8 7 2
♦ 8 7 3	♦ J 9 6 5 4
♣ K 10 9 7 3 2	♣ J 6 4

SOUTH

♠ K J 9 8 4 3 2
♥ 9 3
♦ Q 10
♣ A 8

The bidding:  
West North East South  
2 NT 4♥ Pass 3 +  
Pass 4♦ Pass 4 +  
Pass 5♦ Pass 5 +  
Dbl Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Three of ♣.

Dear Charlie:

At the risk of boring you, here's another hand from the NatWest Trophy event. It shows you what a fine player my partner, Paul Chelma, is. The auction undoubtedly needs an explanation, since it confused us as much as it will the reader. West's two no trump opening bid in theory shows five clubs and a five-card major suit. I was sure that the suit had to be

spades, so I thought partner's spade bids were cue-bids—that is, until he bid the suit a third time. Who can blame West for doubling? West led a diamond, and when dummy appeared Paul still couldn't be sure whether West had five hearts or whether he had violated his system. Had he known, he could have won the queen of diamonds and run the nine of spades.

As it was, he won the queen of diamonds and, to the dismay of the large audience watching on VU-Graph, he continued with a low spade to the ace. But the spectators had not reckoned on my partner's skill.

Paul cashed the ace-king of diamonds—West's third-best opening lead had been revealing—and discarded a heart from his hand. Next came the ace of hearts. West realized that, if he ruffed, he would be end played, so he discarded a club. But that was merely postponing the hour of reckoning. Declarer continued with a spade to the king and another spade. West could score his two trump tricks, but then he had to lead a club away from his king into Paul's combined A-Q tenace. Paul lost only the two trump tricks for an absolute top.